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## NO CHINESE CAN ENTER

Important Decision By the  
Supreme Court.

**SAYS HAS NOT JURISDICTION**

Chief Justice Dissents—Opinion  
Sustains the One Federal Of-  
ficer Here. Resolution. Effect

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

December Term, 1898.

In the matter of the petition of Wong  
Tuck, Ah Muk, See Yan, Ah King, Hee  
Pee and wife, Ah See, Kal Lin, Chun  
Yee (a woman), and her daughter, Lok  
Sam, Ah In and wife, Ah Tai, alias Ah  
Fai, Chew Sing, Ah See (a woman), E  
Pong, Chan Yit Mung, Ah Kong, and Lum  
Tuck Chong, for a writ of habeas corpus.

In the matter of the petition of Luke  
Kru, Ma Nin, Ma Sing, and Choy Po for  
a writ of habeas corpus.

In the matter of the petition of Leong  
Chee, Cheong Yook, Yen Lin, Yen Chong,  
Yen Yick, Yen Moon, Yen Bow, and Lu  
See, for a writ of habeas corpus.

ORIGINAL.

Submitted December 3, 1898. Decided Janu-  
ary 6, 1899.

Judd, C. J., Whiting, J., and Circuit Judge  
Perry, in place of Fear, J., absent.

Every sovereign nation has the inherent  
right to deny to aliens the privilege of  
entering its territory and even to expel  
them therefrom.

It is also the right of every independent  
state to prescribe the conditions upon  
which it will admit aliens into its ter-  
ritory and further to revoke at will a per-  
mission or license already granted to an  
alien to enter, and this, too, without  
notice to such alien of its intention to  
thus revoke the license.

The Joint Resolution passed by the  
Congress of the United States on July 6,  
1898, relating to the Annexation of the  
Hawaiian Islands, provided, inter alia, that  
"there shall be no further immigration  
of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, ex-  
cept upon such conditions as are now or  
may hereafter be allowed by the laws of  
the United States." Held, that by virtue  
of this provision the United States laws  
relating to the immigration and exclusion  
of Chinese were extended to and put in  
force in the Hawaiian Islands, and, fur-  
ther, that Chinese, whether residing in this  
country or not prior to July 7, 1898, to  
whom permits to enter the Hawaiian  
Islands were issued prior to said date by  
the Hawaiian Government, are not ex-  
cepted by the Resolution, from the opera-  
tion of said United States laws, but are  
also subject to the provisions thereof.

This Court is not a court of the United  
States and has no jurisdiction, in habeas  
corpus proceedings or otherwise to pass  
upon the validity of the appointment of  
a Federal officer or the extent of his po-  
wers under Federal laws, or the legality of  
his detention by him under such laws of  
persons who claim to be illegally in such  
custody.

THE OPINION

The record thus shows that some of the  
petitioners resided in these Islands prior  
to July 7, 1898, and left with the intention  
of returning and possessing permits to re-  
enter, issued prior to said date and that  
the other of the petitioners have not heret-  
ofore resided in this country, but also  
possess permits to enter, issued prior to  
said date.

The main issue raised by the pleadings  
is whether or not the laws of the United  
States relating to the immigration and ex-  
clusion of Chinese were extended to the  
Hawaiian Islands by the terms of the  
Joint Resolution passed by Congress on  
July 6, 1898, and signed by the President on  
the day following, and commonly called  
the "Newlands Resolution."

In considering upon the consideration  
of the question of what it is that Congress  
has enacted by that Section of the New-  
lands Resolution, which refers to Chin-  
ese immigration, it is well to observe the  
extent of the powers possessed by Con-  
gress in the matter of the exclusion and  
expulsion of foreigners.

It is a fundamental principle that every  
sovereign nation has the inherent right to  
deny to aliens the privilege of entering  
its territory and even to expel them  
therefrom. This principle has been recog-  
nized and affirmed in clear and unmis-  
takeable language by the Supreme Court  
of the United States. Chae Chan Ping  
vs. United States, 130 United States 68,  
69, the Court said: "The power of the  
Government to exclude foreigners from  
the country, whenever, in its judgment,  
the public interests require such exclu-  
sion, has been asserted in repeated in-  
stances, and never denied by the execu-  
tive or legislative departments." And quoted  
with approval that the language of  
United States executive officials, who  
wrote: "Every society possesses the un-  
doubted right to determine who shall  
compose its members, and it is ex-  
ercised by all nations, both in peace and in war."  
It may always be questionable  
whether a resort to this power is war-  
ranted in the circumstances or what de-  
partment of the Government is respon-  
sible for its exercise. Again, in the case  
of Nishimura Ekiu, 142 United States 65,  
this language is used: "It is an accepted  
maxim of international law, that every  
sovereign nation has the power as in-  
herent, sovereignty, and essential to  
self-preservation, to forbid the entrance  
of foreigners within its dominions, or to  
admit them only in such cases and upon  
such conditions as it may see fit to pre-  
scribe."

The right of a nation to expel or de-  
port foreigners who have not been nat-  
uralized or taken any steps toward be-  
coming citizens of the country, rests up-  
on a ground as broad as that of the  
unqualified as the right to prohibit  
and prevent their entrance into the coun-  
try.—Fong Yue Ting vs. United States

## A FAR-REACHING DECISION

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the Chinese Habeas corpus cases is one which is far reaching in its consequences. The question as to whether or not a Chinaman with a permit from the Hawaiian Government is entitled to land here, sinks into insignificance before the declaration of the Court that it has no jurisdiction in such cases arising under the laws of the United States. This proposition, if followed to a logical conclusion, may result in some very serious changes of justice.

The decision of the majority of the Court is briefly this: That the question raised as to the admission of Chinese to enter a United States State, is a question arising under the laws of the United States; that the Constitution of the United States reserves jurisdiction of all such cases to the Federal Courts, that is to the Supreme Court of the United States, and such inferior Courts as Congress may establish, that Hawaiian Courts are not inferior Courts established by Congress, and therefore they have no jurisdiction to consider questions arising under the laws of the United States.

If this lack of jurisdiction could be confined to the laws of the United States, no serious inconvenience would follow, as the law respecting Chinese immigration is probably the only United States law in force in this country, but cases in law arising under the laws of the United States form but one class out of a dozen that are reserved to the Federal Courts in precisely the same terms. The language of the Constitution is:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or to be made under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between a State and citizens of another State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State and the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects."

Now if our Courts have no jurisdiction of cases arising under the laws of the United States, how can they have jurisdiction in such cases as arise under the Constitution of the United States, or how can they have admiralty and maritime jurisdiction? How can a citizen of California sue a citizen of Hawaii if such suits are expressly reserved to such inferior Courts as Congress may establish, and Congress has neglected to act?

In admiralty alone the situation is serious. Both the City of Columbia and the Labrador are under condemnation by Hawaiian Courts sitting in admiralty. If such Courts are without jurisdiction both the previous detention and the sale will be void, and the writ of the Court will be no defense to the Marshal in a suit for damages brought against him. The proposition which will excite the most attention, however, is the impossibility of escaping the conclusion that if our Courts have no jurisdiction over cases arising under the laws of the United States they are equally without jurisdiction over cases arising under the Constitution of the United States. The only law now in force in Hawaii, by the express terms of the Newlands Resolution, is such municipal legislation as is not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, its treaties, or to the Resolution itself.

Who is to determine what laws are in force? If the contention is raised that a certain law is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, that is a Federal question and in a State Court would be the signal for a prompt dismissal of the case. Judge Perry, in his dissenting opinion, said that the Federal question just rendered puts us on the same footing as a State Court and in effect leaves this country without any tribunal competent to say which Hawaiian laws are contrary to the Constitution, or which are still in force.

The question in question came as a surprise to the bar, as from previous decisions it was anticipated that the Court was leaning towards the other view. In the case of Republic vs. Edwards, the Court discussed fully whether two Hawaiian statutes, that allowing a true bill to be found by a Circuit Judge and that making a verdict of nine jurors valid, were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. In the case of Colegrove vs. S. S. City of Columbia, also, upon a motion to fix a bond for the release of the vessel, the Supreme Court assumed that it had admiralty jurisdiction. In neither of these cases, however, was the question raised and contested, so neither was any binding authority established. Judge Perry, in his dissenting opinion, ever, who wrote the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, had previously while sitting as Circuit Judge, decided after full argument of counsel, that his Court had admiralty jurisdiction.

Of course the Court is bound to administer the law as it finds it, it respects the law as it is, and it respects the law of public necessity, as it has played a great part. As was said by Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, to Mr. Voorhees on the 17th of October, 1848: "The consent of the people is irresistibly inferred from the fact that no civilized community could possibly exist without the law, and where the law is altered, the alteration is sent would be to place themselves beyond the protection of all laws." Perhaps it may still be hoped that the Supreme Court will likewise infer that Congress in continuing such of our laws as were not contrary to the Constitution of the United States had intended to leave us without a tribunal competent to decide what laws were thus excluded.

149 United States 707. See also Lem Moon Sing vs. United States, 133 United States 538, in which these decisions are re-affirmed.

The Court also, in the case of Chaw Rick Gilt and another, 149 U. S. 432, recognized this principle.

It is also the right of every independent state to prescribe the conditions upon which it will admit aliens into its territory and further to revoke at will a permission or license already granted to an alien to enter, and this, too, without notice to such alien of its intention to thus revoke the license. This is conceded by all who took part in the argument in the case at bar.

Being possessed, then, of these ample powers and knowing, as we must presume, that the laws of the United States, which relate to the immigration and exclusion of Chinese, are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, the Republic of Hawaii has accepted and acquiesced in the extension of other provisions of the Newlands Resolution. What is the true meaning and effect of that paragraph of the Resolution?

In the first place, I am of the opinion that in the use of the term "immigration" Congress did not intend to limit the application of the prohibition to such persons as can be admitted to the country by the popular acceptance of that term, and to exclude from its operation those aliens who, having formerly resided in the country and having left with the intention of returning, such as the Chinese, who are temporarily absent, but rather that it was the intention to prohibit, to the extent stated in the Resolution, the further coming in of Chinese, whether they had formerly resided in the country or not. I construe the first clause of the paragraph in question as being the equivalent of "Hereafter no Chinese shall be allowed to enter the Hawaiian Islands." The second clause, which reads: "and no Chinese shall be allowed to enter the Hawaiian Islands after the expiration of the term of six months, and third, to laborers, who also had never been in the country before, and who were prohibited to re-enter the country for an indefinite period upon condition only that they confine themselves while here to certain specified occupations. A bond was required in the second clause, and in the third clause, the expiration of the six months, and in the third clause conditioned for the faithful performance of the undertakings of the Chinese, and the third clause, which reads: "and no Chinese shall be allowed to enter the Hawaiian Islands after the expiration of the term of six months, and third, to laborers, who also had never been in the country before, and who were prohibited to re-enter the country for an indefinite period upon condition only that they confine themselves while here to certain specified occupations. 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to determine each applicant's right to land upon the existence or non-existence of injustice or hardship.

There is no doubt that the rule in the United States is that "in construing statutes so worded as to admit of a construction which would render them inoperative as well as prospective, a prospective operation only is to be given, unless a legislative intent to the contrary is declared, or necessarily implied from the circumstances or the language used." 22 Am. and Eng. Encycl. Law, p. 448. In this case, the legislative intent is to be gathered from the language used in the Resolution itself. It is there stated that there should be no further immigration of Chinese into these islands except as therein stated. It must be presumed that that body meant what it said without any further qualifications, if any injustice or hardship results from their act, the responsibility therefor is upon the law-makers and not upon this Court.

It is true, I think that the DEPORTATION of those Chinese, if any, unlawfully in the Hawaiian Islands cannot for the present be enforced, because the statutes require that certain proceedings be had before a United States Judge in order to establish the unlawfulness of their presence, and no such tribunal as yet exists here. But it does not follow that because this is so Congress did not intend that the provisions of United States laws relating to the EXCLUSION of those not yet in the country should take immediate effect. It may well have been the fact, and I think that it was, that Congress, while willing to allow those in the country unlawfully to remain until further order, was anxious to put an end at once to any further influx.

Under the terms of the Resolution, when a Chinese person seeks to enter the Hawaiian Islands, the question of whether or not he is entitled to enter is to be determined in accordance with the United States laws. In other words, the United States laws relating to the immigration and exclusion of Chinese are now the rule of action here, as in force here, and apply in my opinion to ALL Chinese who seek to enter.

It is urged that no machinery has been provided by Congress for the enforcement of the United States Chinese exclusion laws in these islands, and that consequently it would not have been the intention of Congress to make said laws applicable in the cases of those Chinese who hold return permits issued prior to July 1, 1898. Assuming that it is true that there is no machinery as claimed, the objection, if it is good so far as to lead the Court to hold that it was not the intention to give the Resolution retroactive effect, must also necessarily compel the Court to hold that not even prospective operation can be given to it until Congress shall by further legislation provide the means for enforcing the laws.

The only logical conclusion of the argument is, it seems to me, that until such time as United States laws do not apply here, and that the Hawaiian statutes so far as they are inconsistent with United States laws on the subject are repealed by the Resolution and that, at least, extended is clear. Moreover, the necessary conclusion as just stated would render the clause in the Resolution imperative and meaningless. If Congress had simply intended to leave matters as they stood with reference to Chinese immigration until it should further legislate, the clause would have been omitted; the general provision continuing existing laws in force would have been amply sufficient.

The language of the various United States statutes on the subject of Chinese immigration and immigration of other aliens, are not as clear in their language as they might be in defining the relative powers and duties in the premises, and Collectors of Customs and of Chinese Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Both are given certain powers to examine and detain persons, and between them can fully enforce all Chinese exclusion laws, but just where the dividing line between them is, just what an Inspector can do without the assistance of a Collector, it is more difficult to define. Another question not free from difficulty is whether the Collector of Customs of the Hawaiian Islands is authorized to perform the various duties assigned to Collectors by the United States Chinese Exclusion Laws, these islands not having yet been made a collection district of the United States.

Under the latest Hawaiian laws on the subject, the Collector General of Customs is vested with the power to decide whether or not an applicant for admission is entitled to enter these islands. The Newland's Resolution provides that "until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned; and in another section that "civil and military legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States shall remain in force until Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide." The language of this latter provision, those Hawaiian statutes or parts of statutes relating to the Chinese immigration which are not inconsistent with or help along the United States laws on the same subject continue in force after an extension of such United States laws to these islands, and there seems to be strong ground for the proposition advanced by one of the attorneys appearing in part in the argument that respondent McStocker, as Collector General of Customs of the Hawaiian Islands, is vested with power to enforce the laws relating to Chinese if in fact United States laws have been extended here. In view, however, of my conclusion, stated later on, on the subject of jurisdiction, it is unnecessary to decide this question now.

With reference to the authority of respondent J. K. Brown, Chinese Inspector, of the Act of August 3, 1892, relating to the immigration of Chinese, I Supplement to Revised Statutes p. 370 charges the Secretary of the Treasury with the duty of executing the provisions of that act with reference to the Chinese immigration to the United States. This last clause gives that official the authority to supervise ALL immigration to the United States, which would include the immigration of such Chinese. If the clause last cited were construed to apply only to such immigration as is mentioned in that Act, to wit, of papers and other documents of persons, the clause would be useless repetition. In various appropriation bills passed within the last few years and up to the present time, and in the annual appropriation bills introduced under the title of the Treasury Department, in the language: "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, to prevent unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States by the appointment of suitable officers to enforce the laws in relation thereto, and for expenses of returning to China all Chinese persons found to be unlawfully in the United States, and for enforcing the provisions of the Act approved May 31, 1892, entitled 'An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and to punish those who violate the same.'"

These statutes were prima facie, in giving to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to appoint suitable officers to enforce the laws in relation thereto, and for expenses of returning to China all Chinese persons found to be unlawfully in the United States, and for enforcing the provisions of the Act approved May 31, 1892, entitled 'An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and to punish those who violate the same.'"

In Williams vs. the United States, the plaintiff in error was a Chinese subject, and the defendant was the Secretary of the Treasury. The plaintiff claimed that he was a resident of the Hawaiian Islands, and that he was entitled to the same rights and privileges as the citizens of the Hawaiian Islands. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff was a Chinese subject, and that he was not entitled to the same rights and privileges as the citizens of the Hawaiian Islands. The Supreme Court of the United States, in its decision, held that the plaintiff was a Chinese subject, and that he was not entitled to the same rights and privileges as the citizens of the Hawaiian Islands.

execution of the acts referred to is committed to the Treasury Department." It is far from clear, then, that the necessary machinery does not exist here for the enforcement of United States laws relating to the immigration and exclusion of Chinese. But whether it does or not, the language of the Resolution, as I have already stated, clearly shows that Congress did not intend that the rule of action in regard to Chinese immigration in these islands should continue as it was but did intend that United States laws should without delay take the place of the Hawaiian laws so far as the two were inconsistent.

The argument that the provision of the Resolution under consideration is simply in the nature of an organic act, intended as a direction to or limitation upon the powers of Congress and of the Hawaiian Legislature hereafter, does not seem to me to be sound. It is open to the objection already mentioned of rendering the provision in question nugatory. When is the law-making power to enact this restrictive legislation and obey the mandate of the Resolution? No limit of time is stated and until the Legislature chooses to act, the United States laws could not go into effect. The use of the words "upon the conditions as are now or MAY HEREINAFTER be allowed," indicates that Congress may hereafter alter those conditions now allowed by the laws of the United States but that until Congress does so alter them the conditions prescribed by the laws NOW in force must prevail.

On behalf of the petitioners, the decision in *Chew Heong vs. the United States*, 112 United States 536, is relied upon in support of the contention that the Resolution should not be given retroactive effect so as to deprive petitioners from entering. That decision was based very largely upon the fact that the Court, in construing the statutes in regard to Chinese immigration, did not so construe them, if possible, as not to repeat in effect the provisions of a prior treaty with China. In that respect the case differs from that at bar, for the Hawaiian Islands have no such treaty. The existing United States treaty with China has been held not to bar just such legislation as is here contended against. The decision was also based on the ground that in the opinion of the Court the language used in the statutes did not clearly indicate an intention on the part of Congress to give the statutes a retrospective operation and that consequently they must be held to operate prospectively only. The correctness of the rule there laid down is, as already stated above, unimpaired, but the fact remains that after all the Court in this case must, as did the Court in that case, find the intention of Congress from the language of the instrument upon the question of construction. The adjudication in that case cannot therefore, be of much real value in this case.

Having held that the United States laws in relation to the immigration of Chinese are now in force in the Hawaiian Islands and that such laws apply as well to those who hold return permits issued prior to the passage of the Resolution as to other cases, it follows, in my opinion, that this Court has no jurisdiction to construe the United States laws or to pass upon the question of the validity of respondent Brown's appointment or of the extent of his powers as a Chinese Inspector under those statutes or of whether or not he lawfully holds petitioners in his custody. The case presented is that of a Federal officer, claiming to act under Federal laws and justifying his detention of petitioners by virtue of the provisions of such laws, and is cognizable only in a Court of the United States.

The United States Constitution, Article III, Section 1, provides: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority." Under the authority thus conferred Congress has established certain inferior Courts, but none yet in these islands. This Court is not a Court of the United States. See *Republic vs. Edwards*, XI, Haw. 51.

One evil which the framers of the United States Constitution sought to prevent by leaving it solely to United States Courts to interpret and enforce United States laws, was the giving of differing or antagonistic interpretations to the same laws to apply in all States alike by the Courts of different States, which would cause confusion and uncertainty in the application of such law and perhaps lead to disagreements or even to a breach of the peace between different States. The present seems to me to be a case falling within the reasons for the jurisdictional provision in the Constitution.

The various conflicting States might easily hold and lay down conflicting views as to how the statutes now in question ought to be construed. In the second case, *the State of Wisconsin vs. the United States*, 94 U.S. 273, a judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the first of those two cases of habeas corpus granted and exercised the right to supervise and annul the proceedings of a Commissioner of the United States, and to discharge a prisoner, who had been committed by the Commissioner for an offense against the laws of the United States. "Government and this exercise of power by the Judge was afterwards sanctioned and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States." In the second case, "the State Court went a step further and claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the proceedings and judgment of a District Court of the United States, and upon a summary and collateral proceeding, by habeas corpus, set aside and annulled its judgment, and discharged a prisoner. The United States Court, in its decision, fully dissent, especially on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Court in passing upon Federal questions. I am of the opinion that until Congress had provided a Federal Court in these islands, we must meet and decide all questions of law that are properly brought before us. Any other view would deprive our Court of much of its jurisdiction as, for example, that in Admiralty, which is by United States statutes vested solely in United States Courts. I adhere to my view as set forth in my opinion in the matter of the application of Aiona and others for a writ of habeas corpus, decided on the 15th of December, 1898, as hereinbefore set forth.

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the General Government, and of the State although both exist, and are exercised under the same territorial laws, are yet separate and distinct sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other, within their respective spheres. And the sphere of each is appropriated to the United States as far beyond the reach of the judicial process issued by a State Judge or a State Court, as if the line of division between landmarks and monuments visible to the eye. And the State of Wisconsin had no more power to authorize these proceedings of its Judges and Courts, than it would have had if the power had been confined in Michigan, or in any other State of the Union, for an offence against the laws of the State in which he was imprisoned.

"We do not question the authority of State Court, or Judge, who is authorized by the laws of the State to issue the writ of habeas corpus to issue it in any case where the party is imprisoned within its territorial limits, provided it does not appear, when the application is made, that the person imprisoned is in custody under the authority of the United States. The Court or Judge has a right to inquire in this mode of proceeding, for what cause and by what authority the prisoner is confined within the territorial limits of the State sovereignty. And it is the duty of the Marshal, or other person having the custody of the prisoner, to make known to the Judge or Court, by a proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody. This right to inquire by process of habeas corpus, and the duty of the officer to make the return, grows necessarily, out of the complex character of our Government, and the existence of two distinct and separate sovereignties within the same territorial space, each of them restricted in its powers, and each within its sphere of action, prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, independent of the other. But after the return is made, and the State Judge or Court is satisfied that the party is in custody under the authority of the United States, they can proceed no further. They then know that the prisoner is in the dominion and jurisdiction of another Government, and that neither the writ of habeas corpus, nor any other process issued under State authority, can pass over the line of division between the two sovereignties. He then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If he has committed an offence against their laws, their tribunals alone can punish him. If he is wrongfully imprisoned, their judicial tribunals can release him and afford him redress. And although, as we have said, it is the duty of the Marshal, or other person holding him in custody, to make known to the Judge or Court, by a proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody, it is at the same time imperatively his duty to obey the process of the United States Court, and to deliver him into custody under it, and to refuse obedience to the mandate or process of any other Government. And consequently it is his duty to deliver the prisoner, and to suffer him to be taken, before a State Judge or Court upon habeas corpus issued under State authority. No State Judge or Court after they are judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any right to interfere with him, or to require him to be brought before them. And if the authority of the United States Court, in its judicial process or otherwise, should attempt to control the Marshal or other officer or agent of the United States, in any respect, in the custody of his prisoner, it would be his duty to resist it, and to call to his aid any force that might be necessary to maintain the authority of law against illegal interference. No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or Judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."

If there was a defect of power in the Commissioner, or in his mode of proceeding, made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States to revise and correct it, and not for a State Court. This statement of the law is clear and to the point. If in this case there is any defect in the power of the United States officer, or in his mode of proceeding, it is for the tribunals of the United States to revise and correct it, and not for a State Court. That the United States Court has been established here yet, and that great inconvenience may result from this Court's holding that it has no jurisdiction, cannot of itself confer jurisdiction upon the Court. The Hawaiian Government had not and has not the power to confer upon this Court jurisdiction to construe or judicially enforce United States laws, and the United States Government, though possessing the power to confer such jurisdiction has not yet done so. For such failure and the inconvenience resulting therefrom, Congress alone is responsible.

The writ issued herein should be discharged for lack of jurisdiction, and the petitioners should be restored to the custody of respondents, and it is so ordered. (Signed) A. PERRY, Attorney General, W. AUSTIN WHITING, (Signed) Honolulu, H. I., January 6, 1899. Names of Counsel: J. A. Macdonald and R. D. Sullivan, Robertson & Willard, and Humphrey & Gear, for petitioners. Wm. O. Smith, Attorney General, and L. A. Thurston and A. W. Carter for the respondents.

Dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Judd: While agreeing with many of the principles of law held in this case by the majority of the Court, I am still unable to concur in the conclusion and respectfully dissent, especially on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Court in passing upon Federal questions. I am of the opinion that until Congress had provided a Federal Court in these islands, we must meet and decide all questions of law that are properly brought before us. Any other view would deprive our Court of much of its jurisdiction as, for example, that in Admiralty, which is by United States statutes vested solely in United States Courts. I adhere to my view as set forth in my opinion in the matter of the application of Aiona and others for a writ of habeas corpus, decided on the 15th of December, 1898, as hereinbefore set forth.

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**MONGOOSE.**

Company Wants to Exterminate the Pest.

The Government has received from the California Exterminator Company, Ltd., a proposition to wipe out the mongoose here and the rats as well. The offer is to do the work indicated and to get no pay unless it is shown that extermination of the pests has been accomplished. For the present the figures named for the task or service are private. There will be correspondence. The mongoose was brought here to kill the rats, but is principally engaged at present in shortening the poultry crops.

## JUST RECEIVED

Per Bark ALBERT

# STRONG

# Young : Mules.

EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

## S HUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

## WANTED! Everybody to call and examine our new and superb line of GENTS' SLIPPERS.

STYLISH AND UP TO DATE!  
JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS!

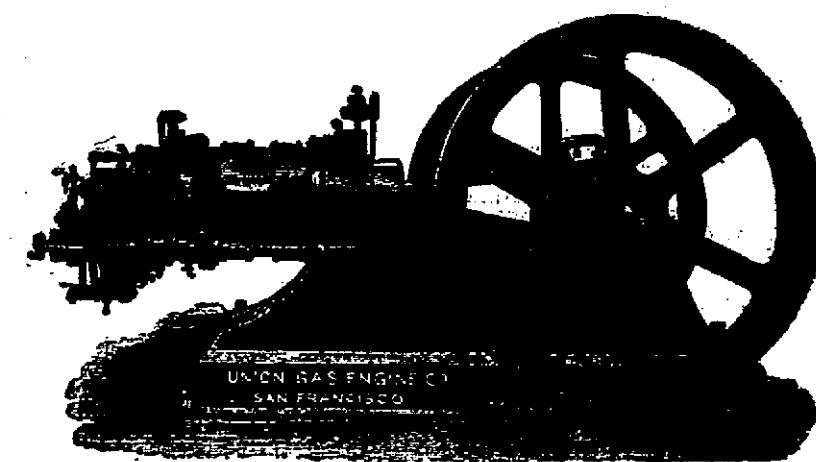
Tan Seal Skin, Toilet,  
Black and Russet Romeos,  
Russet Kid, Toilet,  
Black Seal Skin, Toilet,  
Box Calf, Toilet,  
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Sign of the Big Shoe.  
FORT STREET,

## "UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

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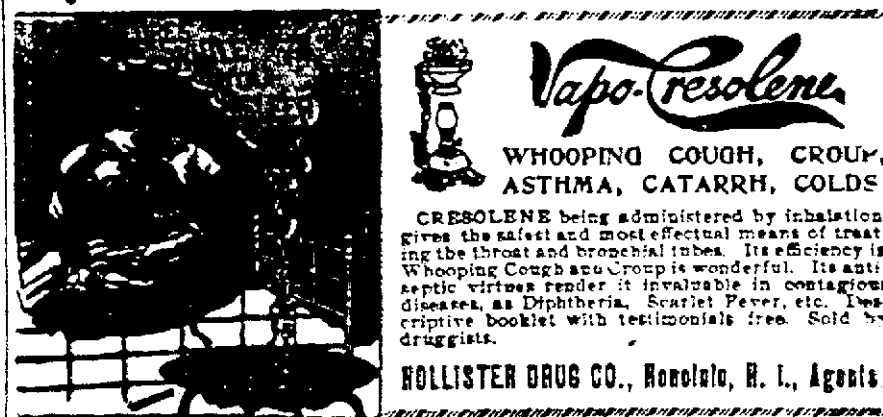
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

## We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Cresolene  
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS  
CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency is Whoooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Colds, etc. It is a simple virtue render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. The complete booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

ROLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents

## Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S Blood Mixture

WORLD-FAMED

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER  
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Scurvy, Cures Eczema, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS—  
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and "PATENT" MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE & MIDLAND CARRIAGE & CO. COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.  
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



## AN ISLAND EXPOSITION

Plan for a Big Show Here is Sent From City.

### STRONG MEN ARE INTERESTED

Exhibits From San Francisco.  
Scheme for Attractive Affair.  
Permanent Display.

(Chas. T. Wilder, who has served Hawaii as Consul-General at San Francisco, has been approached by Californian men who desire that a big exposition shall be held here. Mr. Wilder has written of the matter to Minister Cooper and others. Below is one of the letters received):

San Francisco, Dec. 22, 1898.  
A representative body of the manufacturers, merchants and producers of the Pacific Coast have resolved to hold an Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair at Honolulu in the near future, which shall combine a full and complete display of the agricultural and other products of the Hawaiian Islands with an exhibition of the manufactures, industries and products of the Pacific Coast.

The aims and objects of such an exposition are to bring into closer relationship the business interests of the islands and the Coast and to create and encourage such feelings of amity and mutual interest, that American capital shall be encouraged and induced to assist in developing the many and varied interests of the Hawaiian Islands and of their trade with American ports.

The merchants and manufacturers of San Francisco believe that such an exposition would greatly assist in accomplishing these desired results by bringing the various resources and products of the Hawaiian Islands to the immediate attention of the American people represented in the exhibitors and visitors at such a display, and by introducing at the same time the new and improved methods, machinery and products of American industries to the Hawaiian people.

It is a matter of world-wide experience that expositions and fairs are the forerunners and school teachers of commerce and that it is chiefly through this striking form of education that producers, consumers and investors are brought into contact and are led to form a closer relationship for the development of trade, thus achieving swiftly that degree of commercial activity which would otherwise require years to obtain.

The organizers of the coming exposition and fair desire to have the hearty cooperation of the merchants, producers and business men of the Hawaiian Islands, as they have already the endorsement and support of the merchants, manufacturers, producers and shippers of the Pacific Coast, and as they expect to have the official endorsement and support of the Legislature of California and of the Congress of the United States. They earnestly solicit the confidence, cooperation and good will of all classes of the Hawaiian people, to the end that this exposition will not only be a commercial and industrial success, but also that it shall be and remain a notable and memorable event in the history of the Hawaiian Islands, commemorating, as it will, the admission of the islands into the American Republic.

In order that the exposition may be so conducted as to accomplish the foregoing results and give the utmost satisfaction to its exhibitors, it is the intention of its management that it shall be organized along practical lines and that the details of its organization and conduct shall be placed in charge of experienced men familiar with the business of conducting such exhibitions and accustomed to make them successful.

It is expected that the exposition will be made self-supporting by the sale of space and concessions and the income from admissions. It is also intended that a fund shall be devoted to the giving of prizes for competitive exhibitions.

The liability of each exhibitor will be limited to the price of the space required for the display and the cost of his booth. Photographs of the latest devices and improvements in the form and adornment of booths and in the matter of making artistic displays will be placed at the disposal of exhibitors, while experienced artisans will be available to assist in making the most attractive and pleasing exhibit.

It is also the desire of the organizers of this exposition to secure the largest possible attendance of the Hawaiian people by not only making the price of admission nominal, but also by furnishing such a variety of entertainments, embracing and illustrating the various phases and features of Hawaiian life and customs intermingled with American forms of amusement as will make each day and evening of the exposition a new and delightful surprise.

It is also the desire of the managers of the exposition to so arrange with the American exhibitors that at the close of the exposition their exhibits shall remain at the City of Honolulu and constitute a nucleus of a permanent commercial and industrial display.

The merchants and manufacturers of California who have conceived the idea of this exposition and have already expended considerable time and energy upon its preliminary details, realize that in order to make it successful they must have the hearty and enthusiastic cooperation of the Hawaiian people and particularly of the island merchants, producers and men of enterprise. They earnestly solicit this cooperation and have invoked my aid in securing it.

They suggest the formation of some

committee of influential men upon the islands with whom this association can come within touch as soon as possible, with a view to a thorough understanding as to the details of the exposition; the buildings or grounds available for its display; the obtaining of special rates for visitors, exhibitors and displays from the various shipping lines which ply between the islands and the Coast. The available buildings for such an exposition and such other details as need attention should be well understood and adjusted before the actual labor in collecting exhibits is begun. It is desirable to establish this official relation between the representative merchants and producers of the Pacific Coast and of the Hawaiian Islands at the earliest possible date, for the reason that the exposition should, in the opinion of its organizers, occupy the month of May or June of the coming year.

I feel sure that an exposition of this kind would take very well in the islands and it would without doubt be the best possible way in which to advertise. I trust this matter will have your immediate attention and that I may have a reply very shortly. With the compliments of the season I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. T. WILDER.

The N. G. H. Drill Shed here is the largest available building. It would probably be necessary to erect a suitable structure at a cost of \$10,000 to \$12,000. It is believed expenses could be cleared from admissions. The Chamber of Commerce will be requested to take the matter up.

## AFTER ANARCHISTS

### International Bureau of Police Forming.

Outcome of Conference Held at Rome—Extradition—The Journals and Writers.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A cable to the World from Rome says: The World correspondent has secured from a delegate the result of the anti-anarchist conference recently held here, whose proceedings had previously been kept secret.

First—An international bureau of police for surveillance of anarchists is to be established at Berlin consisting of nine members—German, Austrian, French, English, Italian, Russian, Swiss, Belgian and Dutch. This bureau will correspond with all the police of Europe and will be represented in each country by special agents. All states represented will contribute equally to the maintenance of the bureau.

Second—The European Governments are to negotiate for extradition treaties governing anarchists. Anarchists are defined as all those who make public profession of the anarchist faith, who are found in possession of anarchist publications, bombs and letters of an anarchistic character and all members of anarchist societies. A person convicted of an anarchist crime will be punished according to the law of the country where the crime was committed. Anarchist journals are to be placed under censure, their circulation interdicted, their editors, printers and distributors proceeded against as anarchists. All proceedings against anarchists are to be conducted in secret.

These decisions were accepted by the delegates from Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Montenegro, Serbia and Roumania, but England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Greece rejected them.

It is probable that the ultimate result of the conference will be the establishment of an international police bureau.

When you can not sleep for coughing take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. It is most excellent for colds, too, as it aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and prevents any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

**NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.**  
IS THE  
Greatest Mail Order House in the World.  
**MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,**  
111 to 120 Michigan Ave.  
WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE  
**GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE.**

Containing 80 pages (14 by 11 inches), 1,000 illustrations, plus descriptive quotations, and twenty special price lists, devoted to the following lines: GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WARDROBES AND CLOATHES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, TOYS AND GAMES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, HATS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HARDWARE, CARPETS, GROOMING, WALL PAPER, AND BARBERS' SUPPLIES. Any one of all these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Grand Book for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, indicate your business, terms and conditions to be met, and from our limited facilities for filling orders expediently at minimum prices.

Books Sent at Request or Return Refused.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.,**  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.  
111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

## CHANNEL SUICIDE

Young Stranger Goes to Death From a Steamer.

### DROPS BELOW FROM CLAUDINE

Talked of Being a Defaulter From San Francisco—Was in Funds. Named Burke.

There was a tragedy on the S. S. Claudine on the voyage from Hilo this trip. A young man not more than 25 years of age, who had been drinking heavily, and perhaps for the time was insane, sprang from the deck into the ocean and was drawn beneath the swiftly-going vessel.

Mr. A. Richley, of 304 Beretania street, a passenger by the S. S. Claudine from Hilo, was by force of circumstances made more familiar with the suicide than any other.

Mr. Richley, who, with his companion, Mr. Bell, occupied a stateroom next to the one used by the captain of the boat, was awakened from his sleep about 4:45 Friday morning by loud voices just outside his door. Without dressing, Mr. Richley went out on the deck for the purpose of asking the men to move away. He found there the mate of the ship, talking about money matters with a young man, who was outside the railing, and gripping a rope to keep from falling into the water below. Mr. Richley recognized the young man as one with whom he had conversed through the evening and had only parted from him at 12 o'clock. The man's position, as he clung to the rope and the expression of his face, showed despair and suicidal intent. This Mr. Richley recognized at once, and determined to aid the man. The mate walked away. Mr. Richley, left alone with the man, began a conversation. To the question if he was the Captain of the ship, Mr. Richley, desiring to humor him, replied that he was. The young man then evinced a desire to talk with him, saying that it was the captain of the ship with whom he wished to speak, and no one else.

Little by little his story was told. His name was Charles Burke, he said. He had been in the employ of the Pacific Paving Company of San Francisco, where, after seven years of service, he was accused of being a defaulter, of being short in his accounts \$7,000. This Burke denied. He claimed that he had taken money, but that the money was his by right, wages for the long service.

With this money Burke embarked on the ship Amy Turner, bound for Hilo, which arrived at that port a few days before the sailing of the Claudine for Honolulu. He then asked Mr. Richley to take his money, an endorsed check for \$1,000 on Bishop & Co., drawn by L. T. Grant in favor of R. T. Forbes; \$75 in gold and \$6 in silver. He also drew from his fingers and gave to Mr. Richley some diamond rings of value. He then claimed that he had paid \$5,000 to a Mr. McDonald, but had not taken a receipt. Would Mr. Richley look after the business for him and see that the necessary papers were signed.

Here, Mr. Richley thought, was an opportunity to save the man's life. He argued that Burke should go into the stateroom and sign a statement regarding the payment. Once inside, Richley intended to hold the man, by physical force if necessary. To this Burke consented on condition that he be given a glass of whiskey when inside. Climbing over the railing, Burke started toward the stateroom, when he saw the mate of the ship coming. He rushed back again over the side of the ship and hung to life by the rope there. The mate, coming up, removed his coat and started to draw out his watch. Then Burke cried out: "Oh, you can't catch me. The moment anyone starts toward me I shall let go of the rope and drop into the water." And then he told Richley that there were two men on the ship trying to capture him and that the mate was one of them. It is probable that this imagining led to his determination to die.

At this moment Burke noticed that the ship was nearing Kawaihae, and called to Richley: "We are entering the harbor and I must go. Good bye. Give the money to mother." Richley sprang to the railing in time to see the man strike the water below, where he was drawn beneath the vessel by the strong suction current, and as the ship passed over him the great propeller may have struck the death blow. A boat was lowered, but, of course, the body was not found.

The money and rings were placed in the hands of Purser Geo. C. Beckley for the Wilder S. S. Co., from whom



**THE CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTIN.**  
King George of Greece will abdicate next spring and his son, Crown Prince Constantin, will succeed him. George I has been ruler over Greece for thirty-six years. He will return to Denmark, where his father is king. Constantin is not popular with the people whose king he is to be. The king of Greece receives an annuity of \$250,000.

Mr. Richley received an acknowledgment. Consul Hayward will be seen today and Mr. Richley will make every effort to find the mother of the dead man.

Some of the passengers and steamer men say that the name of the suicide was Turner. At any rate the poor fellow was a total stranger in the country.

### Compressed Air.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, Ltd., and W. R. Castie, a large shareholder in the local corporation are remaining in the East to witness the installation at New York City of a transit plant using compressed air, for power. This is the enterprise of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with the officials of which the Honolulu men have formed a close acquaintance. The full-scale confidence is held in the new lines for 28th and 29th streets, New York City, to have a main house where 1,000 horse power is at service. The test will be made this month. Wm. C. Whitney is one of the capitalists interested. Mr. Ballentyne will be back in Honolulu soon after the 1st of next month.

**Mrs. Irwin.**  
(S. F. Society Note.)

Mme. Barrios, who has made several visits here, is back again with the avowed intention of making her future home in this city. She gives handsome entertainments, and will, therefore, be a welcome addition to the ranks of the hostesses of our swim. Another lady who will likely shine in that line during the winter is Mrs. W. G. Irwin, who has taken the Blair house on Van Ness avenue. She has already given several dinners to a few friends at each, but something more elaborate may soon be expected at her hands.

### Camphor Trees.

The Government is to order from California 10,000 camphor trees. These will be set out on the various reservations and grounds in and about Honolulu and towns of the other islands. There is to be secured at the same time a large quantity of the camphor tree seed for general distribution. It is the belief of the Board of Agriculture that the cultivation of camphor will in time become a considerable industry and it is thus liberally encouraged at this time.

### Birds For Oahu.

Khaifaili, a new Chinese doctor, brought with him a pair of mocking birds and a cage of smaller singing birds common in his own country. The mocking birds were presented to the Government and were let loose on Tantalus. The doctor wishes the island to have the benefit of the other birds and they will be accepted and liberated if it is found out that they are not likely to become a pest. Prof. Koebele will examine the small singers today.

### PENNY POSTAGE.

NEW YORK, December 25.—A Times cable from London says: Britannia presents her children with a handsome Christmas present in the shape of penny postage to forty-five different parts of the empire. Tomorrow the same stamp that carries a letter across the street in London will frank it to Hong-kong on the other side of the globe. Important colonies like Australia and Cape Colony have still to join, but their adhesion cannot be long delayed. Then it is hoped that the United States will complete the circle.

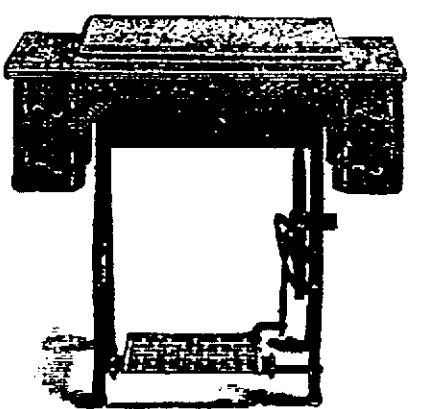
It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

## School for Sugar Industry at Brunswick.

Established 1872. Subsidized by the Government. Enlarged 1876. Frequented hitherto by 1003 persons.  
COMMENCEMENT OF THE COURSES. 1st of March, 1899.  
The Direction:

**DR. R. FRÜBLING AND DR. A. RÖSSING.**

**We Don't Want Your Money!**  
**Your Promise to Pay**  
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



## BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.  
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

**"WHEELER & WILSON"**  
AND THE **"DOMESTIC."**  
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. **L. B. KERR,** Sole Agent.

**COPPERPLATE PRINTING.**  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

**Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month**

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## TO BE IN STYLE

You should have a set of our handsome

## Parlor Chairs.

We have them in English Oak, Flemish Oak and Coach Finish. These goods have just arrived and are of the latest Eastern Style.

## Ladies' Correspondence Desks.

of the latest pattern, in Polished Oak and other hard woods. These would be of great convenience to young ladies, who have large correspondence, or of a literary turn of mind.

## Couches Made to Order, and all kinds of Upholstery work done.

Bring us your old furniture and we will surprise you.

We have **Chairs and Tables** of good quality to rent for **BALLS, PARTIES and ENTERTAINMENTS.**

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,  
KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT  
WATERHOUSE'S

## HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

**Majolica,**  
**Carlsbad,**  
**Bohemian,**  
**Dalton Fancy,**  
**Wedgewood,**  
(In white and blue, white and green.)  
**Queen's Jubilee Jugs,**  
**B & H Art Lamps,**  
**American and European Cut Glass.**

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

## J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Waverley Block,  
Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware,  
Crockery.

Established in 1851. Located in 1893



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1899

CALVIN S. BRICE.

The late Calvin S. Brice, whose term of office as United States Senator from Ohio closed in 1896, was an excellent type of the professional politician. He was the builder of his own fortune, for behind him there was nothing but his energy, intelligence and "luck." He managed, in the reorganization of a bankrupt railroad to make considerably over a million of dollars, which he subsequently lost. Retaining a homestead in Ohio, he resided in New York for some years. Wishing for various reasons to enter the Federal Senate, he coolly offered, it was strongly asserted, the sum of \$100,000 to the political machines in Ohio for the place. It was accepted, and he was elected. Ohio had a non-resident Senator for six years. Mr. Brice was recognized in Washington as the special agent of the Sugar Trust. Although his own fortune had been nearly wasted, he gave the most lavish entertainments of the seasons in Washington. His wife was a woman of remarkable social tact, and she never failed to make friends. She possessed the rare art of doing the right thing at the right time. Mr. Brice was not an attractive man personally. He knew it, and "paid his way."

As a politician he had studied under the late Sam'l J. Tilden. When a member of the National Democratic committee, he displayed singular strength in the organization of campaigns and in the grasp of details. He looked upon politics as a business. He once said in the Manhattan Club of New York City, that if he could afford the luxury of it, he would be a Mugwump, but he regarded a Mugwump in practical politics as an "unregenerate cuss," who ought to be exterminated.

The moralists will say that Mr. Brice demoralized political thought. He surely did not. He simply expressed it. When, virtually a resident of New York, he was elected by a majority of the votes of the Ohio Legislature to the office of a Senator representing that State, the Legislature of Ohio simply expressed the condition of political thought in the State. The conditions selected Mr. Brice. As the conditions improve, the character of the selections will improve.

## THE CHINESE EXCLUSION CASE.

The laymen desire to know the gist of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chinese habeas corpus cases. It is this, and is expressed clearly, in the conclusion of the opinion of the Court: That at the present time there are no Federal Courts established in this Territory by Congress that can adjudicate matters arising under the Federal laws, of which the Chinese Exclusion Act is one, and that the Hawaiian Courts, not being Federal Courts, have no jurisdiction in the case. The men detained by Chinese Inspector Brown are left in his hands, or if Collector McStocker, by operation of the Annexation law, a Federal officer, they are left in his hands.

The difficulty the Court meets with in making any practical direction in the matter is, that it has no power to suggest or direct, for it has no jurisdiction. It cannot assume to pass upon Collector McStocker's power under this Federal law, and, of course, it cannot direct the action of Chinese Inspector Brown, because he holds a Federal office.

This unfortunate situation is created by the haste with which the Annexation law was drawn. Covering, as that law does, a great variety of interests and relations, it is fortunate that there are not more defects in it.

The decision of the Court leaves Chinese Inspector Brown and Collector McStocker, if he now has a Federal side to his office, in an embarrassing position.

They have these Chinese immigrants on their hands. What will they do with them? The Annexation Act does not apparently give them the physical means for executing the laws. There is no Federal Marshal here, or Federal policeman, to execute the orders of these officers. We are considering the legal situation only. The Marshal of these Islands may seize these immigrants or prevent them from landing but he has no authority to do so, as he is not a Federal officer. Nor can any of the men connected with the customs department act, for they are territorial officers. The Constitution does not provide for the holding of a Federal and State office by the same person when there may be conflicting duties.

Until Congress acts it may be said that there is no expressed law governing these new relations of the Territory to the Federal Government and the Judges must make law as best they can.

The case before the Court was one in which there were excellent reasons

for deciding it either way. In the absence of clear and intelligent legislation, such cases are not infrequent. Judges are required to construe laws and discover the "intention" of the Legislature, when, as a matter of fact, it had no clear "intention," and passed the law because it was recommended by a committee or the lobby.

Every considerate person, of course, regrets the gross injustice done to the Chinese who hold permits from our Government to return.

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Charles W. Dilke, one of the ablest of British statesmen in his new book titled the "British Empire," gives this account of the working of the law conferring the elective franchise upon the women of New Zealand.

"Close upon 90 per cent of all the grown women of New Zealand are electors, and in the majority of the larger towns the women voters outnumber the men. They vote in almost as large a proportion as the men, and in three out of the four largest towns in New Zealand at the last election greatly more women than men went to the poll. Of those who supported and of those who opposed the reform both classes have been surprised. It has failed to bring about any marked change in the political circumstances of the country. The temperance party forced on the change, but they have not been much pleased by its results, for the women have voted pretty much as their men folk voted before, and the Conservatives and the Liberals opposed to Prohibition have received as much proportional support from the women voters as have the Prohibitionists. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the interest of women in politics has been aroused, that a great impulse has been given to the education of women, and to their participation in public affairs, the conduct of which they have improved. In New Zealand as in South Australia, the enfranchisement of the women has not helped that alliance of Churches—the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Wesleyan Church—which has worked against the secular education system of the colony."

The remarkable fact about this radical change in the elective system is that there is now no opposition to it. Its creation was a bold move, but it is successful. It may now be said that in spite of the bigotry of ignorant men, who are governed, not by political thought, but by usage and custom, just as the animals are governed, and the degraded races are governed, in spite of the refusal of many women to see and recognize their exalted place in social, which is political, life, this great scheme in the line of the emancipation of women, has proved successful. Behind the movement is some of the best blood of the world, for New Zealand is largely populated by the younger sons of good English families. They have met with sore trials. They have suffered from their lack of experience in knowing the best conduct of life. They have passed through the speculative period of a nation's life, which demoralizes society, breaks up home, makes happiness something to be hoped for, but not realized. And now they have called women into a share in the conduct of affairs, and made their instincts and virtues active political factors.

## THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

President McKinley's speech at Montgomery, Alabama, will be a memorable one. The occasion is memorable, because it was the best evidence of the final closing of the bloody chasm.

Governor Johnston made a brief speech, in which he took occasion to say that Alabama had nothing to take back for what she did in 1861, but that she was back in the Union to stay, and that she welcomed the President of the reunited country to that historic spot.

"In the course of his reply, President McKinley said: 'To be welcomed here, in the city of Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederate States, warmly and enthusiastically welcomed as the President of a common country, has thrilled me with emotion.'

"The Governor says he has nothing to take back. We have nothing to take back for having kept you in the Union, we are glad you did not go out and you are glad you stayed in." (Tremendous applause.)

So touching, and patriotic, and generous were the President's words at Atlanta, referring to the Confederate dead.

And when these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government: these differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the Providence of God, when in the spirit of "armistice" we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate dead."

## INEXCUSABLE ERRORS.

At the New England dinner, given in Springfield, Mass., on Dec. 21st. Mr. Edward Atkinson, an eminent New Englander, a writer of great force, a leader in industrial progress, and the steadfast friend of humanity made the following remarks regarding these islands:

"I will not deal with the so-called moral reason—the missionary enterprise. I have the greatest honor and esteem for the missionaries. I have not, however, a great regard for the missionary enterprises in the Sandwich Islands. We found there a large number of happy, contented people. They enjoyed their lands and lives. There is now left only a decaying remnant, who are infected with disease, from which they can never get clear. They own a small share of their land, and more than one-third of that land is in the hands of the sons and daughters of those missionaries. Piety and profit have gone hand in hand."

Mr. Atkinson, if he had chosen to do so, could at any time, obtain the truth about missionary enterprise in these islands, from impartial men who are not missionaries and can be found within a stone throw of his office. He seems rather to have preferred to get his facts out of the Encyclopedia of Lies, edited by the Father of Lies, and compiled from the literature of the irresponsible beach-comber.

We do not defend all that the missionary has done in his philanthropic work here, any more than we defend the conduct of the Puritans in many things. Whatever the missionary errors have been, they are not those specified by Mr. Atkinson. The universal cause of truth is not promoted by the absolutely incorrect statements made by him. We believe, moreover, that Mr. Atkinson is not the kind of a man to disparage unselfish, and valuable work in the creation of a little nationality in the Pacific, that has commanded the respect of all nations.

The man who, in these later years has done more to publish, as the actual truth, the wild statements of the beach-combers regarding missionaries is Julian D. Hayne who has just been convicted of forgery in New York city, and his trial revealed a rare record of villainy in many places. It was not surprising to us that he and Capt. Julius A. Palmer were drawn towards each other, while residing here, by a common dislike of the missionary. When Hayne discovered that the missionary had no use for him, he promptly began to repeat the stale story about "the robbery of the natives by the missionaries," as they were developed in the "dives." This story is the slogan of every cad who has inflamed his imagination with the rancid legends of luxurious license of the tropics, and believes that the missionary stands in his way; of every wandering tramp who has failed to become prosperous and hates the sight of prosperity in others.

If Mr. Atkinson had looked up the records of the transfer of real estate on these islands, he would have found that the missionaries owned only a small fraction of it, while those who are not missionaries, the many corporations, the ranchmen, the trustees of the great Pauahi Bishop estates, the property of a native Hawaiian, and the government itself, owned the far greater part of the land. The statement that "more than one-third of the land is owned by the sons and daughters of the missionaries" is absolutely false.

Mr. Atkinson could readily have ascertained the fact that the kings, chiefs and thinking natives, for many years, warned the people against mortgaging and selling their lands and that special provisions have been made by law, for securing homesteads to the natives, but the natives have preferred to let their homesteads go and flock to the towns.

Mr. Atkinson could have read, if he had chosen to do so, the history of the grand "mahele," and the persistent work of the missionaries in securing for every native in the group a fee simple homestead, without price in substitution for a feudal tenure.

Mr. Atkinson has allowed himself to be betrayed into making a grossly unjust charge, through his inexcusable ignorance. The sons and daughters of the New England missionaries to these islands have the right to expect a better comment from Mr. Atkinson on the honest efforts of the descendants of the Pilgrims to create here a New England in the tropics. If the dead hear, the ghost of one of the late Chief Justices of Massachusetts, would have risen and checked those stirring words upon his own flesh and blood, and the efforts of Pilgrim descendants to establish Christian civilization in these islands.

## SKILLED LABOR.

It was said in 1895, when the Osaka Watch Company of Japan was organized and purchased the best outfit of machinery that could be obtained in the United States, that this machinery worked by the cheap skilled labor of the Japanese, would produce watches at a cost that would drive the American watches out of the market. The person who furnished the plant to the Japanese so said in 1895. We refused to agree with him on the ground that

the skilled cheap labor of Japan could not compete with the skilled and high priced labor of the United States. We have waited for results. The Japan Times recently contained the following words:

A member of the Osaka Watch Company says that the wages paid to the workers in that factory are certainly much lower than those paid in European or American factories; yet, despite this fact, the business of watch making is not a paying one in Japan. Lack of skill among the mechanics is one of the reasons given for this state of affairs. The employment of men at 40 to 50 sen (20 to 25 cents in American money) per diem would appear a much more profitable method than paying workmen \$3 per diem, and such are the wages said to be received by Western watchmakers; but against this it may be said that ten of the latter can easily do work which would require from seventy to eighty Japanese.

The sand lot orators of the Pacific coast, the walking delegates of the labor unions have persistently warned the workmen against the destructive competition of cheap labor. When the educated economists told the workmen that brains and skill settled the price of labor, they were jeered at and told that they did not understand the business.

The free traders of America have persistently told the workmen that the use of their brains was the best economic protection that they needed. While they have been protected against foreign manufactured articles, they have never been protected against the enormous importation of skilled labor from Europe. And it is now largely this skilled imported labor from Europe, using American inventions in labor-saving machinery, that is causing the astounding export of American goods.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

A forger and his liberty are soon parted.

Poor San Francisco—the Botkin trial must be over by this time.

Hilo, to reach the limit or the "logical conclusion," should petition to have the capital at that place.

It is a blessing that this country has not as yet any citizens who will question a decision of the Supreme Court.

The keeper of the prison in which Julian D. Hayne is confined should be warned against the wiles of the guest.

Probable 1899 scientific and traffic note: "Compressed air is the power for two street railway systems—those of Honolulu, H. I., and New York city, though not in general use in the latter place."

It is about every day in the year that a suicide is attempted from a ferry boat in San Francisco Bay. If the man who jumped from the Kinau thought he was near Goat Island, he at least made a big mistake.

It would be an excellent plan, if anything is to be done at all to close with the California Extremist Company and have the mongroes wiped from the landscape before Jos. Marsden returns from Europe.

By some hocus-pocus, most likely through last year's convivance of Honolulu people, the partial eclipse of the sun this week will not be visible at Hilo. But for once Hilo will have Honolulu "in the shade."

If Mr. Byron O. Clarke is really such a friend of the mynah and if the mynah is really such a valuable insect destroyer, Mr. Clarke should lead a movement to have these birds taught singing. Travelers aver that this is done in India.

That Exposition, proposed for Honolulu by coast business men, through Chas. T. Wilder, seems worth the while. Here is a real opportunity for the Chamber of Commerce. Let there be some figuring anyhow. It would appear that features could be introduced that would insure attendance.

The wicked Hilo Tribune, having wearied of using "roast" ammunition on Honolulu, has turned attention to its newspaper neighbors and the missionaries. The Tribune will get so funny in time that it will be able to present history without face.

The Robert Louis Stevenson memoirs of Sir Berry Cusack-Smith are drawing heavy critical fire from several directions—notably from homes of relatives of the dead novelist. About all that can be remarked in a case of this kind is that the recollections are published too soon.

The results of the sale at auction the other day of some property beyond Diamond Head afforded the most striking example yet of the tremendous expansion of realty values here since the new political order became assured. It is less than two years that the subdivided Kaalawai tract was up in the same saleroom day after day, without an offer, the agent getting bandage

## Well Made Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

Instead of bids. Investor and speculator alike were keen for possession in the recent competition, the distant lots bringing what were two years ago prices for "inside" holdings.

The Board of Agriculture is undertaking considerable work at one time, but has a membership that is able to handle a good deal. If the Board fringes the new Beach Road with trees and along with other things establishes camphor growing as an industry in the islands, the Board will earn several sets of blue ribbons.

Two of the big San Francisco dailies endeavor to conceal famine in that State. The third leading paper sends relief to the sufferers. The distress follows a long season of drought in certain districts and it should be ministered to without regard to the remote fear that publication or knowledge of the truth will in the slightest degree injure the reputation of the State.

When Frank Curtis came down here from foggy San Francisco, having before that lived in the half-frozen, half-blistering east, he thought he was sure enough in a foreign country. He decked himself out in a proper tropical costume and revelled in Waikiki pleasures. Frank was the manager for Nance O'Neill and the McKee Rankin Company and had diamonds big as Kona oranges. Curtis was a blithe individual, always, even if Mrs. Frank was still in the States. And Mrs. Frank is a delightful little body well known as a leading lady. To meet Curtis every day, one would think he had come to Hawaii for the especial purpose of buying island curios for his wife. He did make a heavy collection. But to the Passing Hour, Frank did not suspect that a Hawaiian in the group could speak a word of English and to facilitate business with the curios shops he bought a phrase-book, which like a university education to a rich man's son, is never any good on any possible occasion. The first time Frank tried his phrase-book native on people of the soil it was funny as a whaling mate at a full dress ball. He had the book right along and made no bones of reading from it. The Hawaiian women and girls in the place thought a crazy man was visiting. They laughed, then became serious as Curtis continued to jabber. Curtis became excited and tossed in a few words of German. Then one of the daughters of the land, a handsome and graceful lady who had been educated abroad, realized the situation. In soft tone and a better selection of words than Curtis was accustomed to hearing outside the theater, she suggested that perhaps they could get along in German, but that English would be preferable. Curtis meekly said he would do the best he could in English and then he made a dozen purchases without asking for any figure but the total.

Prof. A. Koebele has lately acquired a side partner. Prof. A. Koebele is the big bug man. He is world-famed in the scientific line and personally is as good a chap as ever reached this coral strand. His running mate just now is Mr. Campere from Southern California, quite a different thing from being of Northern California. Mr. Campere was sent by his county to collect information on blight fighting and was lucky to find Prof. Koebele at home and at work, which are one and the same thing. Campere has had considerable experience in planning against the enemies of fruit, but recognizes Prof. Koebele as the chief of the tribe making a specialty of this line of work. But the story is about the cigars these chums use. They both smoke light steamboats. The smoke they blow forth sends the most vigorous and active insect into a stupor in an instant. The cigars are said to be from Mexico. The weeds are blacker than a cargo of blind cats. The aroma from one of them for two seconds furnishes enough perfume for a half score consecration services at a Chinese Joss house patronized by Mandarins. The odor stunts plants. It insures privacy to Prof. Koebele and Mr. Campere for it is worse than knockout drops in stale beer, and no ordinary individual can stand it a minute. It drives microbes from the atmosphere and outdoors clouds the atmosphere like grasshoppers in Kansas. The murder-in-the-first-degree feature of the case is that Prof. Koebele and Campere will in good faith offer these cigars to friends who are not immune. It is believed that the smokers are filled with a poisonous wood that has been ground fine and soaked in raw sulphur and brine from army contract pickled beef. The wrappers, it is thought, are pieces of Indian blanket, discovered in some wet caves in Old Mexico. Attempts have

been made to assay these cigars, but they resist all chemicals known to modern fertilizing works.

Many and varied must of necessity be the resources of those bright and quick-witted people who have been denied the privileges of the primary school even. A few years ago there was employed as mate on one of the island steamers a man of exceptional ability or handiness, but a stranger to the alphabet. His position was a quite important one on the packet, as he directed the landing of freight at various ports of call. This was on the Maui and Hawaii run. At one time the man had worked as a carpenter and he had a true eye for short distances. This accomplishment he used to the utmost and to absolutely certain advantage. His system was so many inches for the name of each place with the basis of two inches to a letter, in the short names and an inch for the long ones. Hilo was four inches, which is about right for that town, and the others were more and more, right up to Laupahoehoe-Hillili. It is asserted that in two years of service the mate did not once make an error. About this same time there was another man on the wharf at Honolulu for one of the steamship companies and he had a shortage in his equipment in that he was extremely weak at figures. His method was simple as the first described and for a long time entirely satisfactory. He measured all freight with the size of a kerosene tin as the unit. One day a Chinaman challenged an estimate and the man of genius was caught off his guard and responded in not temper that the box was big as four oil tins. The Chinaman said three oil tins, or seventy-five cents was enough. The matter was carried to the office and the man who knew not figures lost his place.

## WIDE TIRES.

U. S. Government Complies with Local Law.

There is no question concerning the information at hand in the department of the quartermaster for the United States armies on the subject of certain Hawaiian laws. There is ocular demonstration of this in an exhibit at Emmes wharf, where the United States live stock sailing ship Tacoma is discharging. A dray with all the army identification marks was there on view yesterday morning and created quite a sensation. It is for the transfer of the heaviest goods and will always be drawn by four mules. The dray has three-inch axles. In consequence of this it has six-inch tires. As the wheels do not rack, the wagon, which is extremely heavy in every way, is virtually a two-foot road roller. It will do the roads good wherever it may be used. This monster truck is only one of a number of new vehicles aboard the Tacoma and all built with a view to complying with the Hawaiian law on wide tires. When Camps McKinley and Otis had 1,500 men each the wagon traffic to the places, with the ordinary tires, cut up the roads in fearful style. The destruction almost maddened the road makers of the district. With the wide tires the Government traffic will be a distinct aid to the road department.

## More on Mynahs.

A number of Honolulu residents formerly of the Australian colonies tell of the mynah birds. They say that in the colonies the mynah is known and liked as a whistler and that killing the fighter is an offense against the law. As yet no one has come forward with information on teaching the birds to make music. The most that can be learned under this head is that in India they are really taught.

## BORN.

CRAWLEY—In Punahou, Honolulu, January 6, 1891 to the wife of J. T. Crawley, a daughter.

BEARWALD—In this city, January 6, 1899, to the wife of Jacob Bearwald, a daughter.

## DIED.

SHELDON—At Iwilei, Honolulu, January 8th, of convulsions from teething, Sophia Puuwaiahamaia Sheldon, the infant daughter of Chas. A. and Sarah Sheldon, aged 9 months.

HESS—In Honolulu, H. I., January 9, 1899, Emil Hess, a native of Switzerland, age 31. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Arion hall, rear of Opera House.

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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.



## THE PAKE LOST

Sympathy Strikers on Mani Are Defeated.

## JAPANESE AND THE DRAMA

Danced Out the Old and Danced in the New—Numerous Entertainments—Personals.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Jan. 7, 1899.—Wednesday, the 4th, the arrest of a Chinese laborer at Spreckelsville for assaulting Harry Copp, a luna, with a hoe, caused the remainder of the field gang, numbering forty, to march from Spreckelsville to Wailuku jail and to insist upon remaining with their incarcerated friend. The authorities granted them their request and looked them up.

Later in the day Manager Lowrie telephoned to Sheriff Baldwin that seventy more Chinese were on their way to Wailuku, armed with hoes, evidently bent upon rescuing their forty countrymen from duress.

The sheriff, hastily summoning a band of horsemen, armed with "black snakes," met the advancing horde at the Wailuku railroad station and, through an interpreter, ordered them to turn back. At first they seemed tempted to resist and to advance farther into the town, but at a threatening movement on the part of the sheriff's posse, they exclaimed "Awe!" and turned and fled homeward—the police escorting them as far as Kahului.

The next day the forty prisoners consented to return to work, after paying the usual costs for refusing labor. The original prisoner was found guilty of assault and punished.

The old year was danced out and the new year welcomed in by parties both at Hamakua and Spreckelsville. At Hamakua Manager and Mrs. Harry A. Baldwin gave a dance which will long be recalled with pleasurable thoughts of the large and beautiful drawing-room, the mellow glow of lights, the perfect, polished floor, and, best of all, music that banished care and inspired hilarity.

After several years of constant practice the Wailuke Glee Club is excelled by no band of musicians on Maui and compares favorably with the Honolulu Quintette Club. There were eleven dances and two extras on the programs beginning with the grand march and ending with the Virginia reel. Mr. W. O. Arken acted as floor manager. At midnight, after the usual greetings, an anvil salute was fired on the lawn.

At Spreckelsville Manager and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie continued the custom of by-gone years by giving a New Year's ball. The hall was prettily decorated with Hawaiian and American colors and beautiful potted plants. There were guests present from Wailuku and Kahului. An excellent stringed band furnished dancing music and at midnight the usual salutations were exchanged. Mr. Vandennallen was floor manager.

At Hamakua in the early morning hours of New Year's day, 700 Japanese from Wailuku, Kahului, Spreckelsville, Pala and Hamakua, witnessed a theatrical performance by a Honolulu dramatic company specially engaged for the occasion. The play was a tragedy and continued for hours, with frequent lengthy intermissions for refreshments.

The afternoon of the 2nd, L. von Tempy's team vanquished Frank Baldwin's players at polo, on Bailey's field, Makawao, 29 to 7. The enjoyment of the sport was none the less keen because of frequent heavy showers of rain.

Sunday, the 1st, a convention of all the native Sunday schools of Wailuku and Makawao districts was held in Dickey's hall, Pala. The Keokea school, of which D. Kapohakimohewa is superintendent, took the first prize in singing.

Sunday, the 1st, Miss Mary Langford, aged 30, daughter of H. N. Langford, of Pala, died of heart disease. The funeral services were held at Pala on the 2nd, and were conducted by Rev. S. Kapu, Dr. E. O. Beckwith, Rev. N. Wahine, Rev. J. Kalino, and Rev. Kulikahi.

The carpenters are at work on the new Government school house at Hamakua. They will probably complete their task by the 11th of February.

The Honolulu bicyclists were not overly successful financially in their two meets held at the Kahului race track during the 2nd. It is reported that they allowed quite a number of people to enter the grounds without any payment at the gate. There were also some horse races on the track during the day.

On the 5th, Hamakua began using its fine new roller mill. Pala will probably follow suit the first of next week. Hamakua, Pala, Spreckelsville, Wailuku and Lahaina all now have roller mills.

The Wailuku, Waialae and Waikupa schools all had Christmas trees and entertainments, Wailuku school on the Thursday evening before Christmas, Waialae on Friday evening, and Waikupa on Saturday evening.

Mr. B. R. Banning has been a guest at Mrs. J. J. Hair's, of Hamakua, recently.

Misses Anna and Julia Perry, of Ho-

lulu, have been enjoying the holidays at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's Makawao. Mr. Clarence Smith, of Honolulu, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, of Hamakua.

Miss Allen, of Kahului, will succeed Miss Swickard in the Pala Government school. It is learned with regret that Miss Ida Zeigler, of the Haku school, has accepted a position on Oahu. Mr. F. E. Atwater, of Hamakua, will succeed her as principal of the Haku school, and Miss Nellie Smith, of the Spreckelsville school, will succeed him as first assistant in the Hamakua school.

The Ladies' Thursday Club met the afternoon of the 5th, at Mrs. W. E. Nicholl's, of Hamakua.

The Free Trade vs. Protection debate by the Makawao Debating Society, will take place the evening of the 13th in the parlors of Pala Foreign church.

At the port of Kahului the Hesper and the Wrestler are still discharging cargo.

Weather—Cool, with frequent south winds.

## CULTURE OF SILK

Raising Cocoons Here Could be a Success.

Plan of a School Teacher of Hawaii, Presents a Scheme He Thinks Practical.

Onomea, December 15, 1898.

Hilo Tribune, Mr. Editor:—Allow me to ask you space in your valuable paper for the publication of the following suggestion, hoping that this it may reach interested parties.

There are hundreds, probably thousands of families in this country who would be most willing to add a few dollars to their annual income by giving light and easy employment to the more aged, to the young and to the weak, who cannot do any hard work. This is especially true of the people of our country, which is so well adapted to silk culture. Children of large families, by raising a few pounds of cocoons, may earn something; and that something represents an increase of income. The raising of these few pounds of cocoons each year need not materially interfere with household and other duties and it is by this means that silk culture must in the end be carried on in this country.

Now that the Board of Education is introducing "Industrial training" in our schools, and with great success, as any one can witness by visiting the Union School in Hilo, and others in different parts of the group, I am positive that no more interesting subject could be taken than the raising of the silk-worms for the silk culture.

If school children will take a liking to this light and pleasant work, there is no doubt of their succeeding with it after their school years are over. The boys could make the trays necessary for the worms while feeding, and that part alone is quite an interesting work for them. Of course, you cannot undertake the raising of the silk worms until you have food enough for them; but I don't see why every school lot should not have a few of the best kind of mulberry trees growing on it; they grow rapidly, and until these could be used there are many trees around Hilo from which leaves could be gathered to start the experiment.

The Board of Education could probably get the eggs (called by raisers "the seed") as well as the mulberry seeds, either through the Bureau of Agriculture or our Representatives in Congress where they are available.

I do not care to take any more of your valuable space in this issue, but am willing to answer any inquiries on the subject, either through the columns of your paper or by letter, provided that in this last case, a two cent stamp be added for the answer.

I will finish by adding that I have done the above work in Honolulu fourteen years ago, and was very successful, although I had to work under great difficulty, the main one being the scarcity of food for the worms. My object then being solely to prove to the late Dr. Trouessart that this country was very well adapted to the raising of the silk worm and I did convince him of it.

Very respectfully,  
LEON MALTERRE,  
Principal Onomea School.

## TO VISIT IN TIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 29.—The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite (formerly the Morgan liner El Sol) left the League Island Navy Yard this morning for Norfolk. After being fitted out at the navy yard at that place she will proceed to Manila with supplies and 400 men for Admiral Dewey's fleet. She is in command of Commander G. E. Ide. She will go to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal, and after reaching Manila and turning the supplies and men to Admiral Dewey will proceed to Guam, the new United States possession in the Ladroneas.

## JAPANESE BUSINESS

Hitherto all arms, ammunition, and other war materials ordered by the Japanese Military and Naval Departments from England and other European countries have been brought to Japan in foreign steamers and insured by foreign companies. Recently, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha applied to the two departments to secure the carrying of the cargo in the company's vessels. It is said that the Military Department has already granted the application and that a favorable reply is also expected from the Naval Department. The cargo, it is added, will also be insured in future by Japanese underwriters.

## TO MEET AGAIN

First Regiment Will Have a Reunion January 17.

## EVENING AT DRILL SHED

Mustering Inspection in the Day Time. Dinner With Music and Speeches—A High Jinks.

The First Regiment, N G H, will make a day and an evening of it both on the 17th inst. It is expected that within a day or two there will issue from general headquarters an order for a muster and inspection of the seven companies. It was voted at a meeting last evening as the sense of the Board of Officers that the ceremonies should be held on the parade ground of the First Regiment, in front of the Drill Shed. It was the opinion that much better results would be achieved by omitting the march to the Makiki base ball grounds. Captains of companies have been asked to see that every man in each command has all his belongings in ship shape for the inspection, that all be urged to appear for roll call at muster and that all property be exhibited on the occasion so that the wants of the various elements, as well as the general needs of the regiment may be known. Last year, on the 17th, which is the day for this annual function, an officer was detailed to look after each company, and another for the band. In this way the work was gotten through with in short order and in a most satisfactory manner. It is likely that some such system will be adopted this time. For the event there will be a general cleaning of rifles, a polishing of buttons and belt plates and brushing up of uniforms. The blankets and haversacks and canteens will remain in the storeroom of the quartermaster, where they are carefully stored with oil coats, tents and other campaign essentials, ready to be issued at a moment's notice.

In the evening there will be a regimental reunion. This will be under the direction of Lieut. Col. Jones, Maj. McCarthy, Capt. Ashley, Capt. Camara, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Towse. The Drill Shed will be occupied and the tables will be weighted down with a substantial soldier luncheon, supplemented by fruits and other extras. The commissary excursion will be personally conducted by Capt. Ashley, who is authorized to act as his own staff or to enlist assistance. The arrangement committee is also the committee on entertainment. There will be a few short speeches by representative men, including the Commander-in-Chief, President Dole, and Messrs. Cooper and W. O. Smith, of the Cabinet. It is expected that the Government band will be in attendance and a neat program will be arranged, with singing and specialties from the stage.

A few invitations will be sent out, for instance to the officers of the United States forces now here. Otherwise the attendance will be confined to members of the regiment and ex-members. From 800 to 1000 men will be mustered for the feast.

There are a goodly number of ex-members of the First Regiment on other shores. About fifty of them are in Manila as soldiers for Uncle Sam. They enlisted in various commands passing through here on transports or stowed away and enlisted at Manila. These boys will be toasted on the 17th.

Chas. T. Wilder is a representative at San Francisco. In town there might be mentioned Marshal Brown, Collector General McCrocker, Senator McCandless, Capt. E. O. White, Col. J. S. Martin, Fritz Rowland and many others.

At the meeting last evening everyone was enthusiastic about the promise of a good time on the 17th after the formal attention to duty.

It was reported to the Board of Officers that the authorities at headquarters had agreed that an officer retiring after five years should have the privilege of retaining his uniform and side arms as private property.

Inquiry was made concerning the quarters of F company, which is at present the guest of A. It was voted to send a section of artillery after Mr. Rowell, if necessary, to have him provide the proper housing without delay. Of course Mr. Rowell is not to be hurt, but F must have a home.

Announcement was made by Maj. McCarthy that on Friday evening of this week there would be a drill of the First Battalion, four companies

## U S Gunboat Bennington.

A speedy gunboat swings about ready to challenge a bounding fleet. The Bennington takes up a trackless route. Nor cares for wind, nor uses sheet.

The gunboat is off to Isles of the sea in sapphire waters new trophies appear.

Old Glory now floats over reef and lee. And oppression's cloud rushes away in fear.

Oh Bennington speed, on mission grand.

Oh, Stars and Stripes be ever true. Work lies before in the new strange land—

Old Spain gives way to America new.

That fiery emblem has a duty vast.

It carries a message to hungry souls—

A message that must eternally last. Liberty whispers and onward progress rolls.

Honolulu, H. I., January 7, 1899.

## Stop Coughing!

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this and you will find it in

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures because it heals. It goes to the very seat of trouble, quiets the inflammation and makes a permanent cure. Begun in time, it is the one great preventive to all serious lung troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

This date 1855 Leleiohoku was born.

The Orpheum theater is closed for two weeks.

Makaha (Oahu) oranges are on the local market.

Miss Alexander will leave for Kona next Friday.

Senator Northrup, from Kohala, is visiting the capital.

C. S. Bradford, well known in Honolulu, is now in Manila.

There are indications that the exposition fever will spread.

A letter addressed to Mr. Nathaniel Woodcock remains at this office.

Fred. Leslie is now to have the beer and wine license for Kailua, Hawaii.

Several of the town contractors are actually refusing to bid on more work.

An earthquake shock was felt at Hilo at 4 o'clock last Wednesday morning.

A partial eclipse of the sun will be visible here about 12:45 p. m. Wednesday.

An agency will be established here by the Union Pacific passenger department.

The brethren of the secret societies are glad that installation week is ended.

A purse of \$55 was presented to the nurses of the Hilo hospital as a Christmas gift.

The F. W. Glades will leave Kailua and reside permanently in Honolulu in the near future.

Count G. Kunat, from Vladivostok, is at the beach again, having arrived by the Nippon Maru.

The S. S. Kinau will this week leave on her regular run Wednesday morning instead of Tuesday.

Capt. Pat Curtis, once of the Spray, has returned from the coast. He came down on the S. C. Allen.

The engagement is announced at Hilo of Dr. Irwin, of Kailua, and Miss Maude Wight, daughter of Dr. Wight, of Kohala.

A very crazy Chinaman was brought from Maui yesterday for the asylum here. The man recently disfigured himself with a knife.

The Hilo jail caught fire last week, late at night. A citizen alarmed the jailor and inmates, all of whom were sleeping soundly.

The friends of J. W. Bergstrom, who left by the S. S. Nippon Maru Saturday, declare that he will return from the coast with a bride.

There were horse races at Hilo a week ago today. Jack Wilson's Surprise took the principal event. A jockey club is to be organized.

Three Spaniards who say they are members of Aguinaldo's Cabinet are on the S. S. Nippon en route to Washington on a political mission.

A letter from the Volcano house says that the lilies are in bloom there and that a new crack sending forth great

heat has appeared in the floor of the crater.

E. Littlehue has been appointed pound master at Kailua, by the Minister of the Interior.

Tantalus road is to have extensive repairs before the wet season fully settles down to business.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. last evening, ten new members were elected.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morton and Miss Maud Auld will leave on the next trip of the Mauna Loa for a visit to Hawaii.

Professor J. W. Yarnley, who has been ill for some days, is warmly greeted by his friends on his return to musical duties.

Professor Koebele and Mr. Compere, the bug men, will leave tomorrow for Hawaii. They will land at Hilo and cross into the Kau district.

Arguments have been filed by Attorney General W. O. Smith and A. W. Carter in re application of Wong Tuck et al. for a writ of habeas corpus.

Punahou Preparatory opened yesterday with one of the largest registrations of pupils in its history, there being in the neighborhood of 200 in attendance.

Depositors in the Postal Savings Bank are requested to forward their pass books to the general post office, Honolulu, that the interest for 1898 may be added.

The commencement courses of the school for Sugar Industry at Brunsdell will start on March 1st, 1899, under the directions of Drs. R. Fruhling and A. Rossing.

Horace A. Luscomb, an employee of the Enterprise Planing Mill at Hilo, is dead of heart disease. He has been in the Islands twenty-five years, having from New Bedford.

Independence Park is practically abandoned as a military hospital. All the sick are now taken to Buena Vista. The convalescent camp on Punchbowl is also soon to be abandoned.

John Manoa and the other bicycle speed merchants are back from Maui, with a couple of disabled tandems and some prizes. Ludloff's ankle went back on him and he could not ride.

Harry Murray writes from Manila that he is with his company of the First Nebraska again after spending one month in the hospital, during which time he received the best of treatment.

Two drafts, one No. 868 for \$200, and No. 869, for \$250, payable to the order of W. D. Schmidt, have been lost. Any person finding the same please deliver to C. Brewer & Co.

E. O. Hall & Sons, Ltd., have just received a fly wash that when applied will keep the flies off any animal. It has been given a fair trial here and has proved satisfactory. Try it.

The cost of obtaining and counting the soldiers' vote in the State of New York was as follows: In the city of New York \$10 per man; in Chenango county \$100 per man, and in Saratoga \$1,000 per man.

The coroner's jury at the inquest held before C. F. Chillingworth yesterday, found that Kazarakasu (Jap) came to his death at Honolulu on the 7th day of January by being crushed under a falling building.

J. Alfred Magoon, attorney and counsellor at law, has been served with a penal summons charging him with maintaining a nuisance, to-wit: one noisy dog. Complaint is made by Geo. A. Davis, another attorney and counsellor at law.

It is likely that the new local brewery syndicate will soon embark in business. Negotiations are under way for some property in Kalihi and it is believed that the license will be transferred for the unexpired term of the former holders.

It is proposed that there shall be a full investigation into the circumstances of the suicide of the man Burke, who dropped to his death from the steamer Claudine. Those who witnessed the tragedy are anxious that there shall be an inquiry.

The wharf extension trouble between the Hawaiian Government and the Oahu Railroad Company, was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hartwell appeared for the Government, basing his argument on the right of eminent domain. Mr. Ballou answered the contentions of Mr. Hartwell.

January the 7th the probate court made the appointment of D. Dayton, temporary administrator of the estate of Lorenzo Marie Hammer, deceased, and ordered that temporary letters of administration on the estate issue to D. Dayton under \$800 bond. The bond was filed and letters issued with Cecil Brown as surety.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is wide-spread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

**H. F. WICHMAN**  
BOX 342.

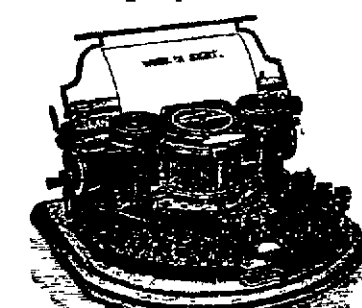


## TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS

Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

At Our Store

Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices Agency for the



**HAMMOND & TYPEWRITERS.**  
FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES.  
Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines.

Call or write for Catalogues

**Wall, Nichols Company**  
Your Money Savers.

## TIME TABLE

**Wilder's Steamship Company**  
—1898—

**S. S. KINAU,**  
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 11 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kailua and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Sept. 13	Tuesday.....Nov. 8
Tuesday.....Sept. 20	Tuesday.....Nov. 15
Tuesday.....Sept. 27	Tuesday.....Nov. 22
Tuesday.....Oct. 4	Tuesday.....Nov. 29
Tuesday.....Oct. 11	Tuesday.....Dec. 6
Tuesday.....Oct. 18	Tuesday.....Dec. 13
Tuesday.....Oct. 25	Tuesday.....Dec. 20
Tuesday.....Nov. 1	Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kailua, Makana, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Sunday.....Sept. 18	Sunday.....Nov. 13
Sunday.....Sept. 25	Sunday.....Nov. 20
Sunday.....Oct. 2	Sunday.....Nov. 27
Sunday.....Oct. 9	Sunday.....Dec. 4
Sunday.....Oct. 16	Sunday.....Dec. 11
Sunday.....Oct. 23	Sunday.....Dec. 18
Sunday.....Oct. 30	Sunday.....Dec. 25
Sunday.....Nov. 6	Sunday.....Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

**S. S. CLAUDINE,**  
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be taken at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President  
S. R. ROSS, Secretary  
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.



## ALL FOR HAWAII

Showing of the Islands at  
Omaha Exposition.

## GETTING A CHOICE SPACE

Popularity of Coffee—Inquiries—In-  
teresting Railway Companies  
Educational Display.

Robert W. Shingle, who represented Hawaii at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha this summer, will return to Honolulu on the China, due to arrive on January 14. Mr. Shingle left on his mission to the States in the latter part of June.

The Hawaiian exhibit was installed in the Agricultural building, which was the largest structure on the grounds. Mr. Shingle reached Omaha with his exhibit on the day the Senate passed the Newlands resolution annexing the Islands. Hawaii had been assigned space in the International hall. This building was not a popular building and Mr. Shingle immediately raised objection on the ground that Hawaii was not a foreign nation but a part and parcel of the United States. The point was referred to a committee of lawyers and Mr. Shingle was upheld in his position.

The Exposition authorities then gave Hawaii the choicest space in the Agricultural building. Here the exhibit was speedily installed, being in running order by the middle of July.

One of the spaces was devoted entirely to coffee. A dozen large coffee trees, which were secured on the Wai-anae plantation; these ranging from a nursery plant to a tree in bearing, made a very interesting display. The coffee served was very carefully prepared by expert demonstrators, they using the drip process. This booth was thronged constantly with people, and many hundreds left behind orders for the coffee to be sent to their homes.

On another large space adjoining the coffee booth, was displayed all the other exhibits. The space was dotted with palms, orange trees, small coconut trees and other tropical plants, which gave the entire exhibit, a tropical appearance. The school exhibit was laid out on tables and hung up on the walls. Nothing interested the visitors to the exhibit so much as this wonderful work. Many fine compliments were paid the Hawaiian School children by competent judges.

The photographic display was unquestionably the finest and most complete that has ever been seen outside of the Islands. The bulk of these pictures were by Williams. The colored photos turned out by Day were very interesting and attractive.

Besides an immense bulk of literature distributed at the booth, Mr. Shingle gave away to representative people visiting the booths, paintings on small bamboo cards. These cards were artistically executed by Mr. Philip H. Dodge, of Honolulu, who took for his subjects typical scenes in the Islands.

In the matter of jury awards Hawaii was "strictly in it." Hawaiian coffee was awarded the gold medal after two juries considered the merits of all competing coffees. The first of these juries consisted of Mr. Peck, a big coffee broker of New York; Mr. Brown, manager of John W. Doane & Company, a prominent coffee expert of Omaha. This jury sent in a unanimous verdict for Hawaiian coffee. But the exposition authorities were not fully satisfied, and constituted another jury, the personnel of which included food experts in the United States Army. Uncle Sam's officers were in the same way of thinking that the coffee experts were, and the exposition officials very promptly turned over the award.

Other diplomas and gold medals were received for the general exhibit, school work, native handicraft, photographic display, Hobson Drug Co. taroena, etc. There was a demand for parts of the exhibit from institutions all over the country. Those of the exhibits that were not to be returned to Hawaii have all been judiciously distributed, where they will do the most good to advertise Hawaii. These include such institutions as the public schools of Omaha, the University of Nebraska, the University of Bellevue, the Chicago University, some Wisconsin, Ohio and Iowa schools, McClelland's Library of Mason, Ohio, and Trans-Mississippi Exposition Historical Society, and the Smithsonian Institution.

From the date of his arrival in Omaha, Mr. Shingle began to receive a large mail from all parts of the country. A goodly number of these were from people seeking investment and pleasure. Others came from men and women looking for positions. To these Mr. Shingle sent answers by the existing conductors in the Islands and advised them to start at once for the Islands.

During the summer, Mr. Shingle gathered the names of several hundred people who were interested in Hawaii from some standpoint or other. These people were all supplied with literature and many received personal letters from the commission. These names and addresses have been placed with the passenger departments of the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific railways and the several steamship companies all engaged in facilitating travel to Hawaii.

The commission, however, Col. W. E. Haskell, proprietor of the Minneapolis Times, and the Northern Pacific Railway in getting up special conducted tours to Hawaii. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the Bur-

lington and the Milwaukee have also offered low rates to Hawaii.

Before a recent meeting of the Santa Fe passenger agents in Chicago, at which Mr. L. F. Cockroft, general passenger agent of the Oceanic Steamship Company, was present, Mr. Shingle spoke of the possibilities in tourist travel to Hawaii. At that meeting Mr. Shingle secured a reduction in the through rate over the Santa Fe line, and a rate of \$100 for the round trip over the Oceanic line, for parties of four, coming East of the Missouri river.

The Milwaukee and Northwestern roads have gotten out some Hawaiian literature. The Union Pacific now has on the press some extensive advertising matter on Hawaii, which will cost that company in the neighborhood of \$5,000. The illustrations will be from the photographs in the Hawaiian exhibit.

Mr. Shingle was very fortunate in having an opportunity of speaking to the people of the United States concerning existing conditions in Hawaii, through the medium of the Associated Press, the McClure Newspaper syndicate and the American Newspaper Syndicate. In compiling his material Mr. Shingle gathered considerable information from Land Commissioner Brown's letter, the Advertiser special edition, and from private letters.

## A BIT OF HAYNE

How the Adventurer Made  
One Failure.

Tried to Mulct a Honolulu Man For  
\$5,000—Represented that He  
Could "Fix" A Court.

During the year 1894, while Julien D. Hayne was a visitor in this place, a law suit involving a large sum of money, was pending in the Supreme Court. After it had been argued on appeal before the full Court, and before it had been decided, Hayne addressed a letter to a gentleman interested in the case, asking for an interview regarding an important matter. The gentleman called. Before Hayne stated the nature of the business, he wished to discuss, he asked for the note which called for the interview, and on receiving it, quietly tore it up. He then stated that he was aware of the situation of the lawsuit in the Supreme Court; he said that one of the Judges was in favor of the plaintiff and another was in favor of the defendant; that the third had not made up his mind, and could be influenced for a consideration of \$5,000. Before making this statement he had secured a pledge of secrecy from the person to whom he made the statement.

The person to whom the statement was made was utterly surprised, and hardly realized the situation. It appeared to him, at first, from the way Hayne put the matter, that he was the agent of the Judge, and was not a volunteer. Promising to meet Hayne again, shortly, the gentleman, after much reflection came to the conclusion that he was not bound to keep any pledge of secrecy in a case involving crime, and thereupon consulted a friend. His friend declared at once that Hayne's statement regarding the Judge was absolutely false, and that it was Hayne's purpose to obtain \$5,000 and keep it. Some ways for obtaining evidence against Hayne's proposed bribery were considered, but it was evident from the way in which he had secured the note requesting an interview, that he would carefully cover his tracks. Hayne was informed that his proposition could not be entertained.

After the decision of the case, the person who had been approached by Hayne left the Islands. The Chief Justice was informed about Hayne's conduct. He desired to take action against him. The difficulty was that in the event of action being taken, the evidence would be verbal only, and what would be asserted by one of the parties would be denied by the other. No corroborative testimony could be obtained, and at that time Hayne's character was not fully known.

Hayne soon after left. On his return with the lady he had married, he was refused recognition by the late Judge Bickerton, who had formerly been on friendly terms with him. Thereupon Hayne addressed a letter to the Chief Justice demanding the source of information upon which he had made serious charges against his (Hayne's) character. Gen. Hartwell, on behalf of the Chief Justice, at once informed Hayne that he would receive any communications that he desired to make on the subject. Hayne dropped the matter. The person from whom Hayne had sought to obtain money was not in the country, and no action could be taken towards punishing him. Hayne then began to attack the "Times" on all sides with much bitterness. But his attacks on the line became tame, and he was not a large expense. For a time he was in the Islands, but he did not stay.

Portuguese Mill,  
Hilo, Hawaii.

During the summer, Mr. Shingle gathered the names of several hundred people who were interested in Hawaii from some standpoint or other. These people were all supplied with literature and many received personal letters from the commission. These names and addresses have been placed with the passenger departments of the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific railways and the several steamship companies all engaged in facilitating travel to Hawaii.

The commission, however, Col. W. E. Haskell, proprietor of the Minneapolis Times, and the Northern Pacific Railway in getting up special conducted tours to Hawaii. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the Bur-

## LIFE ON MAUI

Old Lahaina Court House  
Made New Again.

Light is Wanted Next—A New Year  
Party—Capt. Ahlborn Enter-  
tains—A Wedding.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Dec. 7.—The old court house at Lahaina is assuming again the appearance of a modern structure. It was built in 1860 and was rapidly decaying during the past few years. Recently there have been fears of a collapse when crowds assembled in the temple of law. With the overhauling the structure is now a credit to the quiet little town and to the men who did the work. A five-foot lanai has been built along the entire front and new floors have been laid in every room. The old wooden supporting columns have been removed and new ones put in their places. Everything is finished up now both inside and out in a manner to make the place most attractive and substantial. Mr. Rowell has done his part and now it is requested as a further improvement needed without delay that the postmaster general use influence to have good light around the letter boxes when mail comes in at night. The lanterns used should be consigned to the scrap heap.

Capt. and Mrs. Ahlborn gave a dance to their many friends on New Year's eve. Refreshments were served and all had a fine time.

After recovering from a severe illness, Mr. Chas. Mulvaney leaves for Honolulu with his wife today. The Lahaina climate did wonders for the sick man.

Master Eugene McCann returns by the Claudine to Honolulu to resume his studies at St. Louis college.

After a brief visit to her parents, Mrs. L. M. Vellesen leaves to join her husband in Honolulu, accompanied by her sister, Miss Rachel Hayselden, who will attend the Honolulu High school.

Mr. R. E. Ford and Miss E. M. Valt, the latter of San Francisco, were united in marriage at the Catholic church at Lahaina on Sunday evening, January 1. The reception and party, including a supper and dancing, was all held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. McCann. Mr. and Mrs. Ford left for their new home in a shower of corn and old slippers.

Cogswell's Work.

At the studio of Artist Cogswell, in the Love building, on Fort street, are some oil portraits more than worth a visit to the den of the genius. Mr. Cogswell has just finished President Dole and Prince David. Both are strong productions. All who have seen the Dole portrait say that it is the best yet painted. The likeness of Prince David is one that cannot fail to please that handsome young man and his many friends. It is true to the life, with a natural pose and much character. The Prince is seen on the canvass just as he appears every day. Mr. Cogswell has also finished a portrait of President McKinley, that will doubtless be left in Honolulu.

Rosa Estate Sold.

There was a large attendance and lively bidding at the Morgan real estate auction sale last Saturday at noon. The land was the Kaalawal tract, beyond Diamond Head, and a total of \$12,585 was received. The sales were: The land at Kalia went to W. Savidge for \$525. Gear, Lansing & Co. bought the fishing rights at Kaalawal, for \$110. The Kaalawal lots sold at the following figures: No. 1, to A. S. Humphreys, for \$1,950; No. 2, same purchaser, \$2,050; No. 3, Mrs. Irene Brown and Carrie Robinson, \$2,700; No. 5, L. A. Thurston and A. W. Carter, \$2,675; No. 6, Dr. N. B. Emerson, \$300; No. 7, F. J. Testa, \$575; No. 8, same purchaser, \$900.

Hilo Wharf Sheds.

Alarms have been received from Superintendent of Public Works Rowland to the effect that 120 feet of sheds will be covered over the big wharf at Wailuku and that work will be commenced on it right away. Drawings are now being made to have the whole tract of four acres at that place put into good condition. Three drawings when ready will be placed before the Board for their approval, and when passed on the work will be pushed to completion.

Save the Mynahs.

Being Officer and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, it is much opposed to efforts on the part of some people to kill off the mynah birds. He declares that they are of immense value in destroying insects that would be of marked damage to fruit. Mr. Clarke has watched the birds closely at his Pearl City place and is strong in his conviction that the lively and fighting fellow is a benefit instead of a pest.

## A SYDNEY MAN.

Undertakes a New Venture and Com-  
pletes It Satisfactorily.

(From Evening News, Sydney.)

If the facts published below had been unearthed in Adelaide, South Australia, Sydney readers might look the item over and then throw the paper to one side and forget all about it. The interest taken in the statement of a citizen in some distant town isn't as strong as that of a fellow citizen's. Foreign evidence has always a hazy questionable halo around it that the home article lacks, and when you read the statement of Mr. John Barker, of No. 3 Jones-Cottage, of Morgan Street, this city, you have to face the inevitable question, can I depend more upon an article endorsed by a resident of Sydney than I can depend on one endorsed by a stranger whom I don't know, never will know, and whose place of abode I never heard about until I saw it mentioned in an advertisement? Read what Mr. Barker has to say:

"During the last fifteen years my kidneys have been completely out of order, and I've been constantly troubled by a dull heavy pain in the small of my back. My condition was often so serious that it necessitated my admittance to a hospital, but the doctors' treatment only resulted in temporary relief. I did not know what to do. I tried one thing and then another. Finally, I saw a medicine mentioned in a paper, for Backache, and the article said that Backache was a sign of kidney disease (I felt this was so, and that my backache did come from kidneys). I accordingly procured some of the medicine—the medicine called Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I took them and with splendid results, and am happy to say, they have been of more service to me than any remedy I have ever taken. They have relieved the pain in my back, and my general health is much improved. I would strongly advise kidney sufferers to give these Pills a trial."

As soon as the kidneys fall sick they stop doing their work. They stop filtering the blood.

This surely brings trouble. There is poison in unfiltered blood. The poison is what causes so-called "blood diseases," such as Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Chlorosis, Neuralgia, Eruptions, etc.

The kidneys cause these diseases.

The kidneys can cure them, if they are themselves first cured.

They can be cured with DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

NEW IMPROVED  
CANE : KNIFE.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Planters' Improved Hoe.

Forged from one solid piece  
of steel. Made specially to  
our order.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Fence Wire

Of the Best Quality.

GALVANIZED. NOS. 4, 5 and 6.

IN PERFECT ORDER.

Caill and examine the above.

\*\*\*\*\*

Breaking Plows,

Secretary Disc Plows,

Small Steel Plows,

FOR CULTIVATING.

\*\*\*\*\*

Whips and

Whip Stocks.

\*\*\*\*\*

Whiffletrees.

\*\*\*\*\*

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED—

Fort Street.

Agents for the Vacuum Oils.

\*\*\*\*\*

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established rewards of \$5,000. In boxes of 60, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Genuine Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for  
flour and feed, and we follow  
it closely.  
Send us your orders and they  
will be filled at the lowest  
market price.  
The matter of 5 or 10 cents  
upon a hundred pounds of  
feed should not concern you  
as much as the quality, as  
poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,  
Feed or Grain, at the Right  
Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
**Chlorodyne**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 16, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in  
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,  
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of  
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,  
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Im-

mense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

## KING BROS.

Have a superb array of  
GOODS selected by Will C.  
King from the latest Novel-  
ties on the Coast.

Suitable for Christmas and Wed-  
ding Presents, consisting of

PICTURES,

ART STATUARY,

PHOTO PANELS,

—AND—

ART NOVELTIES.

Also the latest in

PICTURE MOULDINGS

—AND—

FRAMING MATERIALS.

All are welcome at their Show  
Rooms

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian  
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States  
and Canada, via Victoria and  
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen  
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India  
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. S. LTD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

\*\*\*\*\*

COME AND SEE.

\*\*\*\*\*

We have a line of fine leather

goods that embraces almost every-  
thing useful made of leather at prices  
astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line

will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES We lead

our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line

of Palmer's, Laxell, Dailly & Co., Lind-  
borgs, Colgate, Pinauds, Rigand & Co.,  
Roger & Gallet, is complete.

\*\*\*\*\*

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

(Semi-Weekly).

## TIMELY TOPICS

January 2nd, 1899.

The rush and turmoil at-  
tendant upon the approach  
of and during the holidays  
being over and peaceful  
quiet having once more set-  
tled, now is the time to con-  
sider the necessities of home.

In making out your list of  
goods to replenish the house-  
hold stock, do not forget  
your wife when driving likes  
to feel perfectly safe as well  
as comfortable and up-to-  
date.

Nothing so detracts from  
the appearance of a horse as  
a shabby harness and equip-  
ment.

Nothing so attracts and  
adds to the appearance of a  
horse as a fine harness and  
equipment such as we are  
displaying.

We have received by the  
late steamer a full line of up-  
to-date Single and Double  
Harness, Buggy and Carriage  
Harness, Carriage Whips,  
Lap robes and Whips, Ex-  
press Harness, Mule Team  
Harness, Dump Cart and  
Sherwood Steel Harness.

We pride ourselves on  
having a thorough complete  
stock of reliable and attract-  
ive carriage and heavy  
equipments.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.  
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

ARE  
YOU  
READY

To look at the finest and most com-  
plete line of holiday goods ever im-  
ported into the Hawaiian Islands? If  
so we shall be pleased to offer the ser-  
vices of one of our obliging clerks to  
show you the goods.

\*\*\*\*\*

TIME NO OBJECT.

\*\*\*\*\*

The goods were purchased by our

Mrs. Barthrop, who has recently re-  
turned from a tour among the lead-  
ing makers throughout the United  
States.

In quality and price we are leaders.

\*\*\*\*\*

COME AND SEE.

\*\*\*\*\*

We have a line of fine leather

goods that embraces almost every-  
thing useful made of leather at prices  
astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line

will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES We lead

our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line

of Palmer's, Laxell, Dailly & Co., Lind-  
borgs, Colgate, Pinauds, Rigand & Co.,  
Roger & Gallet, is complete.

\*\*\*\*\*

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

(Semi-Weekly).



## PAPER ON SUGAR

A Writer Who Holds Views  
That Are Quite Optimistic.

## DEMAND AND PRODUCTION

Effect of Acquisition of Sugar  
Lands by United States—Fi-  
gures—Hawailan.(A paper by Dr. H. W. Wiley, prepared  
for the Louisiana Sugar Planters'  
Association.)Gentlemen:—I have the letter of  
your secretary of November 15th, asking  
me to prepare a paper on the  
"Probable Effect of the Annexation of  
Spanish Colonies on the Sugar Indus-  
try of the United States."As a basis for any valuable opinion it  
is first necessary to study the statisti-  
cal data relating to our sugar supply.  
First of all the data of the period just  
preceding the rebellion in Cuba are  
of prime interest, since they show the  
normal condition of the sugar industry  
in the most important of the Spanish  
colonies in time of peace as affecting  
trade relation with the United States.The quantities of sugar imported into  
the United States during the fiscal  
year ended June 30th, 1893, the year  
immediately preceding the outbreak of  
the Cuban rebellion, from countries  
which already are or are about to be-  
come American colonies or dependen-  
cies, are as follows:Sugar imported into the United  
States, July, 1893—June, 1894.

	Pounds
Cuba	2,127,497,454
Porto Rico	75,484,143
Philippines	124,052,343
Hawaiian Islands	324,726,584

By above comparison it is seen that  
since the war the Cuban imports are  
only one-fifth of what they were before,  
while from the Philippines we have ac-  
quired a little less than one-fourth of  
the former amount. The figures for  
Porto Rico are not given separately  
but it is fair to presume that, while  
there was no rebellion in that island,  
the war with Spain has greatly dimi-  
nished the total imports for the year.The data for the Hawaiian Islands  
show that in five years the imports  
have increased by over 150,000,000  
pounds. Since however Hawaiian sug-  
ar has been admitted free of duty for  
fifteen years, the annexation of that  
group to the United States will have  
no further effect than to stimulate the  
industry and thus increase the output.  
Since it has been demonstrated that  
water for irrigation can be secured  
from wells sunk in the porous lava, it  
is certain that the area devoted to  
sugar-culture in the islands can be  
greatly increased. This method of se-  
curing water, however, is costly and  
not capable of unlimited expansion, so  
that at this time we may foresee with  
some degree of exactitude the probable  
maximum output of sugar in the Ha-  
waiian group. From the most reliable  
information accessible it may be said  
that under the stimulus of American  
enterprise the Hawaiian Islands will  
produce for export to the present  
States about 1,000,000,000 pounds of  
sugar in 1910. Beyond this figure the  
increase will be very slow and it is  
more than probable that the figure  
mentioned may not be reached for 15  
or 20 years. Meanwhile the consump-  
tion of sugar will increase so that by  
the time the Hawaiian Islands send to  
the present States 500,000 tons of sugar,  
we will be needing a great deal more  
than the extra quarter million tons  
coming from that source. The Ha-  
waiian Islands therefore may be elimi-  
nated from the problem in so far as  
their product of sugar shall affect the  
industry here.Since it was certain that the rates  
of duty on imported sugars under the  
Dingley act would be increased, an  
enormous stock of raw sugars was se-  
cured under the lower duties of the  
Wilson tariff. The beginning of the  
fiscal year, July 1st, 1897, therefore  
found a stock of sugar so large that  
practically no imports of beet-sugar  
were made after July for eight months.In April, 1898, the stock of sugar im-  
ported under the former tariff act be-  
gan to be exhausted and beet-sugar  
again commenced to come in from Ger-  
many. Considerable quantities of re-  
fined sugar were imported during the  
winter and early spring of 1898. For  
the quarter ended September 30, 1898,  
nearly 200,000,000 pounds of sugar were  
imported from Germany—a quantity  
considerably greater than for the whole  
fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. It ap-  
pears that a change in the tariff has  
had a more immediate and direct effect  
on our sugar trade than annexation  
can possibly have.Referring again to the data directly  
involved in the discussion of the sub-  
ject under consideration, it is seen thatthe normal export of sugar from Porto  
Rico to the United States before the  
war was in round numbers 75,000,000,  
from Cuba 2,000,000,000, and from the  
Philippines 125,000,000 pounds. These  
are the quantities of sugar which were  
produced and exported to the United  
States under Spanish rule and by Span-  
ish methods of agriculture and manu-  
facture. It is now certain that all these  
countries will be rid of the Spanish  
yoke. It is also already decided that  
two of them, viz., Porto Rico and the  
Philippines, will become parts of the  
United States and therefore their pro-  
ducts will be admitted free of any duty.  
In the case of Cuba the probability is  
that it will remain under an American  
protectorate. All the teachings of our  
past history, as exemplified, especially  
in the case of Texas, indicate that  
eventually Cuba will also be a territory  
or state of the union. For the pres-  
ent, however, we must exclude this  
event from any immediate influence on  
the sugar industry in the States. In  
other words, it is fair to presume that  
for at least the next ten years Cuban  
sugar will pay a duty on entering our  
present borders.It is also fair to assume that under  
American institutions the agriculture  
of Porto Rico and the Philippines will  
be improved and the production of sug-  
ar increased. These countries being  
parts of the United States, it is evi-  
dent that this increase in production  
will be consumed here, so that practi-  
cally all the sugar exported from those  
islands will find a market here.It is not possible to give with any  
degree of accuracy an estimate of how  
great this increase will be. We do not  
know enough about the available lands,  
the vicissitudes of the climate, the con-  
ditions of labor, and the attitude of  
the natives towards their new rulers  
to make any positive statements. It  
appears to me, however, that for a de-  
cade at least the rate of increase in  
sugar production in these islands will  
be ten per cent per annum.At this rate, in 1910, the quantity of  
sugar exported to the States from Por-  
to Rico will be, in round numbers,  
200,000,000, and from the Philippines  
300,000,000 pounds, or a total of 500-  
000,000 pounds.It seems quite certain therefore that  
that quantity of sugar, including the  
Hawaiian product, which will come in-  
to the States free of duty in 1898-1910,  
will be at least 1,500,000,000 pounds.  
Our consumption of sugar at the pres-  
ent time in round numbers is 4,000,000-  
000 pounds. At the normal rate of in-  
crease of population we will consume  
in 1908-1910 fully 5,500,000,000 pounds.  
If we assume that the production of  
sugar in the States from beets and  
cane does not increase, it is seen that  
practically the same quantity of duti-  
able sugar will be imported in 1910 as  
at the present time. If the same rate  
of increase be found in the home indus-  
try which has been accorded to Porto  
Rico and the Philippines, our domestic  
production, excluding recent acqui-  
sitions, will be nearly 1,500,000,000  
pounds in 1910. It is not likely, how-  
ever, that such a rate of increase will  
be maintained, since capital will be  
slow to enter the sugar industry in the  
States until the final status of Cuba is  
determined.It is evident therefore that the quan-  
tity of dutiable sugar entering our  
ports during the next eleven years is  
not likely to be diminished and may  
be increased. Nor is it likely that any  
tariff changes threatening a lower rate  
of duty on imported sugar will be en-  
acted within the time specified. The  
Republicans have control of the Sen-  
ate for at least six years to come and  
whatever party may be in power it will  
be only too glad to have the benefit  
of the duties on imported sugars to help  
pay the expenses which the enlarge-  
ment of our territories naturally en-  
tails. A conservative view of the pres-  
ent situation, therefore, leads to the  
opinion that for at least the next de-  
cade the annexation of the Spanish  
colonies will not work any injury to  
the present sugar industry of the Uni-  
ted States. It must be confessed, how-  
ever, that the uncertainty in regard to  
the final disposition of Cuba and the  
certainty that there will be a large in-  
crease in the imports of duty free sug-  
ar will discourage the investment of  
capital in new enterprises. This will  
be especially felt in the beet-sugar in-  
dustry where millions of capital would  
have found a safe investment had the  
Spanish war not occurred.Perhaps there is no country on earth  
where sugar can be grown so cheaply  
as in Cuba. A soil of inexhaustible  
fertility, a vast extent of arable land  
and a favoring climate make it impos-  
sible to fix limits to possible produc-  
tion. It is not extravagant to say that  
Cuba's crop under a strong and active  
government would be easily doubled in  
ten years. Cuba by 1910 may have 4  
000,000,000 pounds of sugar to export to  
the States. In this case, should Cuba  
be annexed, practically all of the sugar  
consumed would be produced within  
our customs limits. In fact the produc-  
tion of more than the total quan-  
tity of sugar consumed, is not beyond  
the range of possibility. In these cir-  
cumstances it is difficult to see how ourpresent industry could continue to ex-  
ist. It is not easily demonstrable that  
sugar, of 95 degrees polarization, can  
be produced here for less than three  
cents a pound. It is demonstrable that  
in Cuba it can be made for a much  
smaller price. The best fields of Cali-  
fornia and of New York and the cane  
fields of Louisiana, in my opinion,  
would sustain a very unequal contest  
with the plantations of Cuba free and  
Americanized. The capacity, however,  
of even so rich a country as Cuba has  
its limits. We are speaking now of the  
wants of 100,000,000 people. Sugar is  
growing every day to be a more neces-  
sary article of food. It has long ceased  
to be merely a luxury.We look forward to the day not very  
far distant, when our people shall num-  
ber two or three hundred millions. It  
is doubtful if the development of our  
tropical possessions in respect of sugar  
production will keep pace with the  
increase of population. In this case  
the sugar cane and the sugar beet here  
will be called on still to provide at  
least a part of the sugar which we con-  
sume.

## An Afflicted Mother.

From the Times, Paw Paw, Ill.

A resident of this town who has lost  
two children during the past six years,  
by violent deaths has been utterly  
prostrated by the shock, and seriously  
sick as a result of it. One child (aged  
9) was killed by a cyclone in '90 while  
at school; another, three years later,  
was run over by a Burlington R. R.  
train. That griefs and misfortunes  
may so prey on the mind as to lead to  
serious physical disorders has been  
well demonstrated in this case. As a  
result of them, her health was shat-  
tered and she has been a constant suf-  
ferer since 1890. Her principal trouble  
has been neuralgia of the stomach,  
which was very painful, and exhibited  
all the symptoms of ordinary neural-  
gia, nervousness and indigestion. Phy-  
sicians did her no good whatever. She  
was discouraged and abandoned all  
hope of getting well. Finally, how-  
ever, a certain well known pill was  
recommended (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills  
for Pale People).She supplied herself with a quantity  
of them and had not taken them two  
weeks when she noticed a marked im-provement in her condition. She con-  
tinued taking the pills until seven or  
eight boxes had been consumed and  
she considered herself entirely cured.  
She can now eat all kinds of food,  
which is something she has not been  
able to do for years. She is not  
troubled in the least with nervousness  
as she was during the time of her  
stomach troubles.  
She is now well and all because of  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-  
ple a complete cure has been made.  
If any one would like to hear more  
of the details of her suffering and re-  
lief gained by the use of Dr. Williams'  
Pink Pills for Pale People they may be  
obtained probably, by writing the lady  
direct. She is one of our well known  
residents, Mrs. Ellen A. Oederkirk, Paw  
Paw, Ill.

## More New Schools.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Educa-  
tion, will soon advertise for bids on the  
construction of these schools and cot-  
tages:

Onomea, one-room house  
Keaouhou-aka, two-room house  
Honoum, two-room school  
Honoum, teacher's cottage.  
Pepeekeo, teacher's cottage  
Olau-ka, teacher's cottage  
Olau-waena, one-room school  
Keokea, Maui, two-room school.  
The present Beretania school, Hon-  
olulu, is to be removed, preparatory to  
building a brick school house on the  
same premises.

## Beach Road Trees.

The Board of Agriculture has given  
its authorization for rows of trees  
along the new beach road. Mr. Clarke  
will now proceed to do his very best  
in this line. Trees are to be planted  
in the various government nurseries at  
once for transplanting to the future  
avenue. There will be ironwood, milo  
palms and cocoanuts. It is contemplated  
that the beach road shall become  
one of the notable drive-ways of the  
world.

## WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want the best medicine that can  
be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy.You want a remedy that will not  
only give quick relief but effect a perma-  
nent cure.You want a remedy that will relieve  
the lungs and keep expectation easy.  
You want a remedy that will coun-  
teract any tendency toward pneumonia.  
You want a remedy that is pleasant  
and safe to take.Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the  
only medicine in use that meets all of  
these requirements. This remedy is  
famous for its cures of bad colds  
throughout the United States and in  
many foreign countries. It has many  
rivals, but for the speedy and perma-  
nent cure of bad colds, stands with-  
out a peer and its splendid qualities are  
everywhere admitted and praised. For  
sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-  
son, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.SLEEP  
FOR  
SKIN-TORTURED  
BABIESAnd rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with  
CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTI-  
CURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest  
of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant  
relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most  
torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burn-  
ing, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp hu-  
mours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY &  
SONS, LONDON. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston,  
U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by  
CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely  
from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.  
No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed anal-  
ysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent me-  
chanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.  
The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use  
is so well known that it needs no explanation.The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the  
CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S  
TOBACCO STORE.

## Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic  
and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

## A Trade Introduction:--

Mr. Ripsaw, cordially: Dr. File, shake  
hands with my dear friend, Mr. Hand saw, who is feeling a trifle  
dull. You made such a good job of my teeth that I thought I  
would bring him up to have his fixed.The teeth on the saws we sell do not need attention for some  
time after you get them; they are all sharpened and set.Everything in this line from the small Panel Saws to the  
big two Man Wood Saws, at

E. O. HALL &amp; SON, Ltd.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited)AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE Established 1830

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL £1,000,000.REDEMPTION OF RATES  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,  
General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE CO.WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSUR-  
ANCE CO.  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
CANADASCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL  
UNION

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed  
agents of the above company are prepared  
to insure risks against fire on Stone and  
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored  
therein on the most favorable terms. For  
particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have  
established a general agency here, and the  
undersigned, general agents, are author-  
ized to take risks against the dangers of the  
sea at the most reasonable rates and on the  
most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport,  
of Dresden.Having established an agency at Hon-  
olulu and the Hawaiian Islands the un-  
dersigned general agents are authorized to take  
risks against the dangers of the sea at the  
most reasonable rates and on the most favor-  
able terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian IslandsTRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.  
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the  
above two companies, for the Hawaiian  
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,  
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-  
chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,  
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or  
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., Limited.

North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.  
£13,558,980.1. Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 0  
subscribed 2,750,000 £ 2 7 50Paid up Capital— 687,500 0 0  
2. Fire Funds— 2,748,819 7 6  
3. Life and Annuity Funds— 10,127,670 1 0  
£13,558,980 8 9Kereka Fire Branch 1,351,277 3 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity  
Branches 1,376,611 1 0  
£2,727,888 4 9The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life  
Departments are free from liability in re-  
spect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER &amp; CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Castle & Cooke,  
LIMITED.LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTSAGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.Etna Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.



